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The spirit of PC : a centennial history



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# The Spirit of PC

A Centennial History of  
PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

*by Ben Hay Hammet*

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# The Spirit of PC

## A Centennial History of PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

This first published history of Presbyterian College covers the period of years ranging from its founding in 1880 through the 100th academic session of 1980-81.

The story is one of faith and struggle toward ultimate success as stouthearted faculties and administrators persevered in their efforts to build a strong institution. It chronicles the changing patterns of student life . . . the ebb and flow of circumstance . . . the developing church ties . . . and the persistent drive that brought a local school to regional prominence.

Fifteen presidents participate in the Presbyterian College action depicted here. Seven of these men served during the first quarter-century, a tenuous time when the future seemed dim. The major portion of this account, therefore, deals with six presidential administrations since 1911 that impacted most decisively in making the college what it is today.

Founder William P. Jacobs began with a few hundred dollars and a handful of supporters in a country church. Even his closest friends within the village of Clinton expressed surprise at the audacity of his dream. He almost lost it in 1905, when the Synod of South Carolina threatened to move PC to another city. Thus ensued a dramatic episode in which Clintonians of all denominations rallied behind President William G. Neville to keep the college upon its native soil.

Davison M. Douglas arrived as president in 1911 with the vision and energy to transform Presbyterian into a school of recognized quality. This account notes his careful building of faculty, program and facilities.

Then came the Great Depression, with *bare survival* as a badge of merit across the nation. While many enterprises failed, PC made it through under the leadership of President John McSween and successor William P. Jacobs II—grandson of the founder whose ten-year tenure (1935-45) produced stability in a wartime setting.

Influences from beyond the campus also had their reflections here in the national rush to college after World War II and in student protest movements of the Vietnam War era.

The administration of Marshall W. Brown, following Jacobs, benefitted from the post-war surge

Almon E. Spencer	1897-1904
William G. Neville	1904-1907
Robert P. Adams	1907-1910
Almon E. Spencer (acting)	1910-1911
Davison M. Douglas	1911-1926
Burney L. Parkinson	1927-1928
John McSween	1928-1935
William P. Jacobs II	1935-1945
Marshall W. Brown	1945-1963
Marc C. Weersing	1963-1979
Kenneth B. Orr	1979-





# The Spirit of PC

A Centennial History of  
PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

*by Ben Hay Hammet*



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*for Jane*

# *The* Presbyterian College Report

May, 1982



Entering National Register  
of Historic Places

# Introduction

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This collage of main PC buildings appeared on the cover of the magazine that announced their listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The structures are, starting with domed Neville Hall and reading clockwise: Jacobs Hall, President's Home, Laurens Hall, Bell Tower, Spencer Hall and the Doyle Building (once the old Alumni Hall).

The sketch was made by William P. Jacobs III '40, great-grandson of the man who founded *Presbyterian*.

This history first appeared as a series of articles in *The Presbyterian College Report*. Started early in the 1980 Centennial observance, installments ran in successive issues of the magazine over a period of two years.

The decision to write a history of PC emanated from the simple fact that no complete account of the college had been produced before, and the 100th anniversary seemed to demand it. The subsequent decision to combine the installments into a single volume came in response to requests from many directions.

The chronicle presented in these pages is a journalistic endeavor by a former newspaperman who has spent a number of years on the Presbyterian College scene. Although thoroughly researched, it makes no claim of being the definitive work on things past at PC.

What this book does represent is the affectionate labor of a person who has known Presbyterian College well for four decades . . . who has ridden many of the ups and downs . . . and who has sustained an abiding respect for the essential, continuing excellence of the PC program. A close working knowledge of thousands of alumni—gaining distinction in every generation—reinforces this judgment. For, on the testing field of alumni service and accomplishment, this college scores well.

I have endeavored here to give broad sweep to the Presbyterian College story and to present the details as accurately as possible. Every effort has been made to maintain an objectivity that keeps people and events in perspective . . . to view them in relationship to the times and the total college picture formed over its first century. All of the primary faculty members and administrators are mentioned. It has not been possible to include all staff personnel or the names of students, however, for the obvious reason of sheer numbers.

The early college years are covered in as much detail as available v

material would permit. Some of the information came from the writings of Founder William P. Jacobs, published excerpts from his diary and the news items of his *Our Monthly* bulletin. I am also indebted to the late Professor F. Dudley Jones, who wrote a brief sketch of the college's first 50 years. Other facts came from the annual catalogs, trustee and faculty meeting minutes preserved since the mid-1920's, and from some of the available student newspapers and yearbooks. To these I added my own personal recollections—from student days and administrative service—as well as information gleaned from my office files and our more comprehensive publications issued since World War II.

Acknowledgment also should be given to the reminiscences supplied by a number of alumni and to the help afforded by former President Marshall W. Brown. His remembrance of personalities and events proved invaluable. And, finally, let me express a special word of appreciation to my secretary, Mrs. Mary F. Lehman, who persevered diligently in the task of proof-reading the type-set material in preparation for printing.

This volume is a history in words and pictures. Augmenting the 75,000-word text are more than 400 photographs—well over the magazine total—to help depict more vividly the ongoing story of Presbyterian College in terms of people, facilities and activities. I hope you find the account both interesting and informative.

Ben Hay Hammet  
October, 1982

### About the Author

Turning from a promising career in journalism, Ben Hay Hammet came to Presbyterian College in 1949 as director of alumni and public relations to assist President Marshall W. Brown. He had spent the previous two years with International News Service (now United Press International) as a reporter and feature writer, Southeastern night editor and Alabama bureau chief.

Hammet earned his BA degree in English from PC in 1943 and a second degree from the University of Missouri School of Journalism after infantry service in World War II. Upon his return to Presbyterian College as an administrative officer, he developed public relations and alumni functions—including publications and the annual fund—into a coordinated program that has received national recognition. He was chosen for the initial Distinguished Service Award of the college board of visitors (1966) and for the Alumni Association's Alumni Gold P Award in 1971.

A native of Allendale, S. C., Hammet is married to the former Florence Jane Jenkins of Letohatchie, Ala., also a member of the PC faculty. They have three sons: Ben Hay, Jr., Lewis Jenkins and Erroll Scott.

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# William Plumer Jacobs

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*He founded institutions on a dream and a prayer.*

---

*Founder William P. Jacobs  
in his study that has been  
recreated in every detail  
on the present PC campus.*

“I have lived for three great institutions: the First Presbyterian Church (of Clinton), the Presbyterian College and the Thornwell Orphanage.” Thus wrote the Rev. William Plumer Jacobs in his will. The words underline a life of devoted Christian accomplishment which places him in the front ranks of eminent South Carolinians.

Dr. Jacobs founded two of these institutions—Presbyterian College and Thornwell Orphanage. And he played a dominant role in the development of both the city of Clinton and its First Presbyterian Church. All of these still feel the force of his imprint.

The Rev. William Plumer Jacobs was born in Yorkville (now York), S. C., on March 15, 1842. He died in Clinton on September 10, 1917. For these 75 years, his frail body was driven in unselfish service toward fulfillment of his motto:

“I will strive and try not to gain great things for myself but to gain them for God.”

His striving reached far beyond the pulpit with a versatility that touched many fields. In addition to breathing life into the church, college and orphanage, Dr. Jacobs served as author, reporter, publisher and took the lead in Clinton civic affairs. He helped secure the location of two railroads, led in the establishment of the Clinton High School Association and sponsored plans for founding a public library. This indefatigable worker also perfected himself in six languages—English, Latin, Greek, French, German and Hebrew—was a student of metaphysics, history and astronomy, and developed a high degree of proficiency in shorthand.

Perhaps most impressive of all, his life and work stand as enduring testimonials to the power of prayer. His personal diary is filled with references to despairing moments, when time and time again it seemed impossible for him to be able to continue. Then, miraculously—in response to specific prayers—the way would be cleared: a wagon-load of granite 1

construction blocks would arrive; an unknown donor would send a gift; opposition turned to cooperation; an infirmity eased; and hopeless tangles became untangled.

Dr. Jacobs had a fertile background for his life's work. His father—the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs—served as founding pastor of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church and taught in four Presbyterian girls' schools. Dr. Jacobs' mother—Mary Elizabeth Redbrook Jacobs—had been an orphan, a fact believed to have been one of the inspirations for the orphanage. Thus, heredity and environment united to set young William Plumer Jacobs upon his course.

He entered Charleston College at 16, already steadfast in his decision to live for Christ. Great events whirled around him. While still in college, he witnessed the ill-fated Democratic convention in Charleston in the spring of 1860 (where the national party split), reported the state legislature in Columbia and Charleston the following fall for the Columbia paper *The Carolinian* and also reported the Secession convention in Charleston in December, 1860.

After finishing Charleston College in March, 1861, young Jacobs entered Columbia Theological Seminary, which had recently opened at Columbia. There he came under the influence of Dr. James Henley Thornwell, who so aroused the young man's admiration that he later named his orphanage for his old teacher. In December, 1861, he was called upon to act as reporter once more, this time at the organizational General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Ga.

He arrived in Clinton as a youthful preacher of 22 in May, 1864, called to his charge fresh from the seminary. Clinton was a crossroads town of barrooms and gambling houses then, a town that had never had a resident pastor of any denomination until this small, frail youth came.

In the words of his diary: "The town had a very unsavory name abroad. Liquor asserted its right to rule. Human life was not counted of high value."

But young Jacobs put his heart into this wicked town. He spent the remainder of his life there, turning down better offers in the burning belief that "a little country church could be made a tower of light and strength." Through quiet devotion, hard work and prayer, he proved his point—bringing orderliness to Clinton and making it the very center of South Carolina Presbyterianism. He was active in promoting civic advantages before the chamber of commerce was dreamed of.

Dr. Jacobs was an effective speaker and loved to preach, but he used his pen equally as effectively throughout his life in answering the challenge of church, college and orphanage. He established a printing operation. He founded and largely wrote the contents of four regularly issued publications: *True Witness*, *Farm and Garden*, *Our Monthly* and *Orphan Work*. These were in addition to other periodicals.

Care of children had always been close to William Jacobs' thoughts, so it was not unusual that before he had been in Clinton ten years, he set his heart upon an orphanage. With no funds and only the small Clinton congregation supporting him, it seemed an impossible task. A ten-year-old fatherless boy handed the young pastor his first contribution—50 cents—and from that beginning Thornwell grew. Three years after the 50 cents donation, on Oct. 1, 1875, a two-story building called the Home of Peace opened its doors and took in eight orphan boys and girls. This was the



Mary Dillard Jacobs  
Wife of William P. Jacobs

start of Thornwell Orphanage, the third oldest institution of its kind under the care of the Presbyterian Church US. Its first teacher was Miss Emma Witherspoon, granddaughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

At the end of Dr. Jacobs' 42 years as president, that one building had grown to 25 buildings scattered over 30 acres; its eight orphans, to more than 300.

Five years after establishing the orphanage, Dr. Jacobs founded Presbyterian College. The institution—first called Clinton College—was organized under the ownership and management of local Presbyterians. As president of the Board of Trustees for 25 years, the founder remained its driving force until 1904. At that time it came under full support and possession of Presbyterians of South Carolina.

Not the least of Dr. Jacobs' contributions to society has been the legacy of family service passed on to future generations. All of the five children born to him and his wife, the former Mary Dillard, and many of their grandchildren and great-grandchildren received degrees at Presbyterian College. Daughter Florence, one of three graduates in the first graduating class in 1883, married textile industrialist W. J. Bailey of Clinton. Son J. Ferdinand Jacobs '87 went on to become a minister, PC professor and advertising-printing executive who handled the account of the Thomas Edison Co. William States Jacobs '90 also entered the Presbyterian ministry and served in Houston, Tex., where he had another career as a cattleman who introduced Brahma cattle into this country. John Dillard Jacobs '92 became an Atlanta medical doctor and business executive, the president of two companies. And Thornwell Jacobs '94 served for many years as president of Oglethorpe University in Atlanta.

Grandson William P. Jacobs II, a 1914 graduate and business executive, came in as president of PC for ten years (1935-45) to guide the college through the critical ramifications of the financial depression and World War II. And other descendants have served PC well through the years as trustees, alumni leaders and strong supporters.

When as a timid young pastor he first came to Clinton, William Plumer Jacobs had only 47 unorganized members in his congregation. He served the First Presbyterian Church for 47 years, until physical infirmities forced his resignation, and he left the congregation of some 300 strong with a magnificent granite house of worship.

Many people laughed at this country pastor's big dreams. They called his orphanage Jacobs' Folly, and scorned his plans for a college in Clinton. But in the end, when both had proved successful, they beat a path to his door to pay him honor.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

CLINTON COLLEGE,

FOR THE

FIRST COLLEGIATE YEAR,

ENDING

JULY 8th., 1881.

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CLINTON, S. C.  
CLINTON PRINTING HOUSE—THORNWELL ORPHANAGE,  
1881.

## “Surprise at Our Own Audacity”

---

*Started as Clinton College, the little school struggled for Synod approval.*

---

*The first catalog in 1881 contained 12 pages of brave words, ambitious offerings plus a roster listing four sophomores, 11 freshmen and 50 preparatory students.*

The Reconstruction period had ended just a few years earlier, and the South struggled to rise from its war-inflicted devastation. Among the small beginnings of that time, Presbyterian College also would struggle mightily to endure and finally to prevail.

This chronicle deals with the brave little start, the continuing adversity and the emergence of PC among the region's excellent centers of higher learning. It stands now, after more than 100 years, as a vital monument to strong faith in God and to those devoted individuals who have served it well.

The Rev. William Plumer Jacobs, pastor of the Clinton Presbyterian Church, stood at the heart of this endeavor—just as he produced so many other worthwhile things for Clinton. He was PC's founder and directing force as board chairman for the first 25 years.

A dreamer who worked his dream with tenacious energy, he combined prayer with practicality and a genius for advancing his cause.

Dr. Jacobs had led in organizing the Clinton High School Association in 1872 as part of the general movement in the South to build a new civilization after the impoverishing blows of Civil War defeat and Reconstruction. The Association renovated the old pre-war academy building on the northern edge of town. William States Lee, a College of Charleston graduate from Edisto Island, S. C., with more than 20 years' experience as an educator, was hired as principal and teacher. This action made possible, at private expense, educational opportunities for Clinton young people until the state was able to take responsibility for public schools.

Out of this enterprise was born the Clinton College Association.

By the fall of 1880, W. S. Lee's high scholastic standards had included in the school program some work of college-level quality. So the High School Association changed its name and started making plans for bigger things. Almost all of the Association members being Presbyterians, 5



they transferred their stock to the session of the Clinton Church. The first mention of the college in the session minutes of this church read simply:

"October 11, 1880: The College of Clinton, to be under Presbyterian influence and control, was organized today."

Dr. Jacobs later wrote of this development: "It was with a little degree of surprise at our own audacity and of amusement on the part of the town people that we made an announcement of what we had done upon the streets. Nevertheless, it took well from that day till this."

Lee, as head of the school, now became president of Clinton College. Primary and preparatory (high school) departments were maintained, along with the new college department. By the time a charter was granted in 1882, the Rev. Z. L. Holmes had been added as an assistant to Lee and director of the preparatory work. Mrs. M. A. Lee headed the primary department, while Miss Pattie Thornwell taught music. The entire operation had 90 students: 45 in the college department and 45 in the other two areas.

Clinton College was coeducational right from the start. And whereas the founding purpose was to care for local sons and daughters, Dr. Jacobs anticipated a broader reach. He wrote in his diary:

"Professor Lee was encouraged to organize a College family and to take boarders, which he did. A number of young men were educated in his family, these being principally the sons of personal friends of his own." PC's first residential students.

Tuition was \$25 per year for freshmen and sophomores and \$30 for juniors and seniors. The few young men rooming and boarding as part

(Below)  
From this tiny Clinton First  
Presbyterian Church came  
the power to found the college  
and Thornwell Orphanage.



William States Lee  
President, 1880-1885

of Lee's "family" paid \$100 in total cost for the entire ten-month year, while provisions could be made to reside with local residents for a complete cost of \$144.

The scholastic year then extended from the first Monday in September to the first Friday in July—broken by a short recess at Christmas and a few days off in early-May.

The "Scheme of Studies" included Bible, English, French, geography, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, philosophy and science. And the 1882 catalog, under the heading "Its Peculiarity," carried this statement:

Clinton College differs from all other colleges in the state in this, that while it is specially adapted in its course of studies to young men, yet young ladies are entered in the same classes and upon the same footing, except that in their case, the classical studies are optional. The preparatory department is also a mixed school, open to boys and girls alike. Many objections might be raised to this system, but as few villages can point to a finer set of youth of both sexes, than our own village of Clinton, all of whom were trained under this system, we are willing to leave the verdict to an unbiased public opinion.

Thus, Dr. Jacobs and his board emphasized their strong support of coeducation. As a matter of fact, women composed the entire graduating class of three at Clinton College's first commencement exercises in 1883. Besides the founder's daughter, Florence Jacobs, these graduates were Rebecca S. Boozer and Jessie L. Copeland. Col. B. W. Ball of Laurensville delivered the first commencement address.

The early degrees were A.B. for young men and "A.M.," which was explained as "Mistress of Arts," for girls—who might substitute French for Latin in securing it. The latter degree was soon discontinued, and all

*(Bottom left)*

*A later photograph of the old wood-frame building which housed the high school academy before college classes were started there in 1880. It had no porch during that era.*

*(Below)*

*College women in the full fashion of the 1890's: they attended as day students.*



students became eligible for either A.B. or B.S. degrees. (For a few years, provision also was made for post-graduate work to secure an M.A.)

Another entry in the first catalogs emphasized:

The College is a Presbyterian institution, and according to the terms of its constitution, must remain so. This simple statement is guarantee that every effort will be made to promote a pure morality, a high standard of religious culture and a faithful study of God's word among its students. Needless to add, that the promotion of hateful sectarianism is no part of its plans. Students of all denominations are welcomed and are encouraged to vie with one another in Christian courtesy.

This statement also explained that the primary and preparatory departments, appendages of the college, were not of a denominational character but rather operated in connection with the free-school system of the state. At first, limited public funds were available to supplement private gifts in underwriting the work of these departments, but soon this help was diverted to a regular public school.

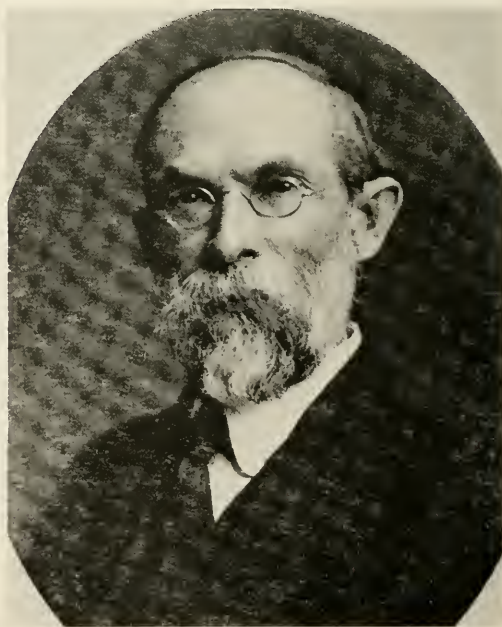
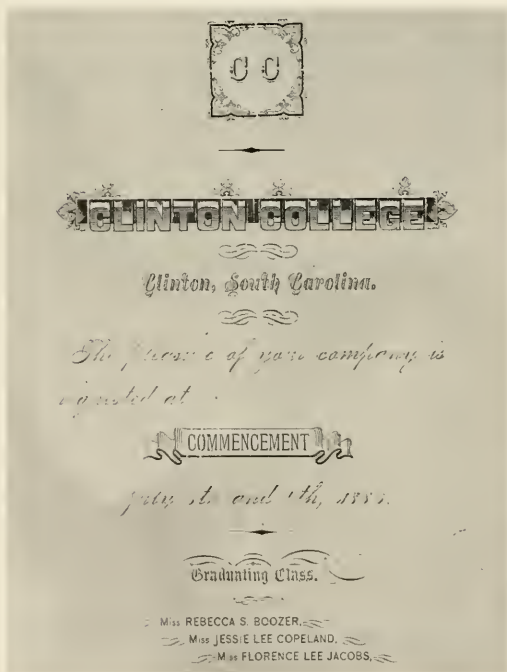
Clinton in the early 1880's was a village of less than 500 population, with muddy streets and scarcely a dozen buildings altogether. Its virtues were extolled in the 1882 catalog in these words:

The health of the town is unsurpassed. It is not subject to malarial diseases, is remarkably free from pulmonary complaints, has a dry atmosphere, excellent water and is the highest point on the railway from Greenville to Columbia; the mountains 50 miles distant, being visible from the College building.

The morals of the village are the best. No liquor is sold within the limits of the town, a special law forbidding its sale within three miles of the Clinton depot . . . There are three churches, the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, and the community is almost without exception a church-going, Sabbath-keeping community.

(Below)

The engraved invitation to PC's first Commencement in 1883 listed three women as the only graduates. Florence Jacobs was the daughter of Founder William P. Jacobs.



Robert P. Smith  
President, 1885-1888



William States Lee stepped down from the presidency in 1885 but remained for four more years as professor of mathematics and mental philosophy and as manager of the boarding department. He was succeeded as president by the Rev. Robert Perry Smith, a Davidson College graduate who had served the previous nine years as president of Reidville Female Academy.

Smith, like all of the early presidents, combined administrative duties with teaching. He was professor of natural science and English literature on the three-man faculty. The other teacher, in addition to Lee, was Edwin L. Barnes, who handled Latin, Greek and German as well as being bursar and clerk.

During this time, work had been underway on a new college building on the southern edge of Clinton. Trustees M. S. Bailey and J. W. Copeland, Sr., in 1883 agreed to give \$1,000 (\$500 each) if the remaining \$5,000 could be raised by subscription in the town. Four acres of land were acquired adjacent to the Thornwell Orphanage campus, and the slow process of raising the money began.

One of Dr. Jacobs' solicitations got directly to the point. He wrote to his fellow citizens:

While this is a Presbyterian school, my Baptist and Methodist brethren, this College is going to put hundreds of dollars into your pockets, enhance the value of your property, throw trade into your store, and bring visitors to our town. \$2,000 more is needed to complete our building. Dig deep into your pockets and write down what you will give.

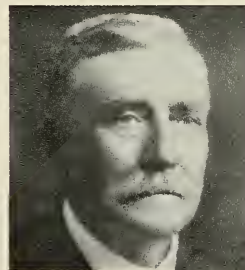
Occasional references carried in the church's session minutes record the gradual progress: "July 28, 1884: A College mass meeting was held and \$1,350 subscribed to the building. . . April 9, 1885: The corner-stone was laid today in the presence of the Presbytery of Enoree. . . December 27, 1885: The Ladies Aid Society gave an entertainment which netted \$104 for the College building. The roof to be put on. . . March 15, 1886: The College building was this date occupied, being formally opened with dedication exercises."

These simple entries fail to convey the enthusiasm that accompanied the erection of this building. As replacement for the old wood-framed academy building, the new structure truly looked like a college and provided a classic atmosphere for ambitious little Clinton College, struggling to get on its feet.

Designed by New York architect A. Page Brown, this building called Recitation Hall was a brick and stone structure of 3½ stories with large granite pillars which supported the triple-arched recessed portico. The ground floor was equipped as a residence for the president's family. The second and third floors housed a chapel, literary society hall, five classrooms, a laboratory and office. In the top ½-story was a small gymnasium. Its cost amounted to \$7,000—an impressive sum in those days and the first of many large Clinton commitments that have sustained Presbyterian College over the years.

Robert P. Smith was president in 1886, when the college closed the old academy building and moved down Broadway (Broad Street) to the Recitation Hall. He resigned in 1888, returning to the ministry to become widely known for his home mission work in the mountains of western North Carolina.

At the time Clinton College was organized, the Presbyterians of



*Mercer S. Bailey  
Early trustee and benefactor*

South Carolina had an institution for young men at Walhalla known as Adger College. Already declining fast, this school closed its doors for the last time in 1886. Dr. Jacobs, one of its trustees, noted that Adger was not hurt by the local work of Clinton College. On the other hand, after it did close, he felt this development gave his own Clinton College both the opportunity and responsibility to fill the void and secure state-wide support. His hope was not easily realized.

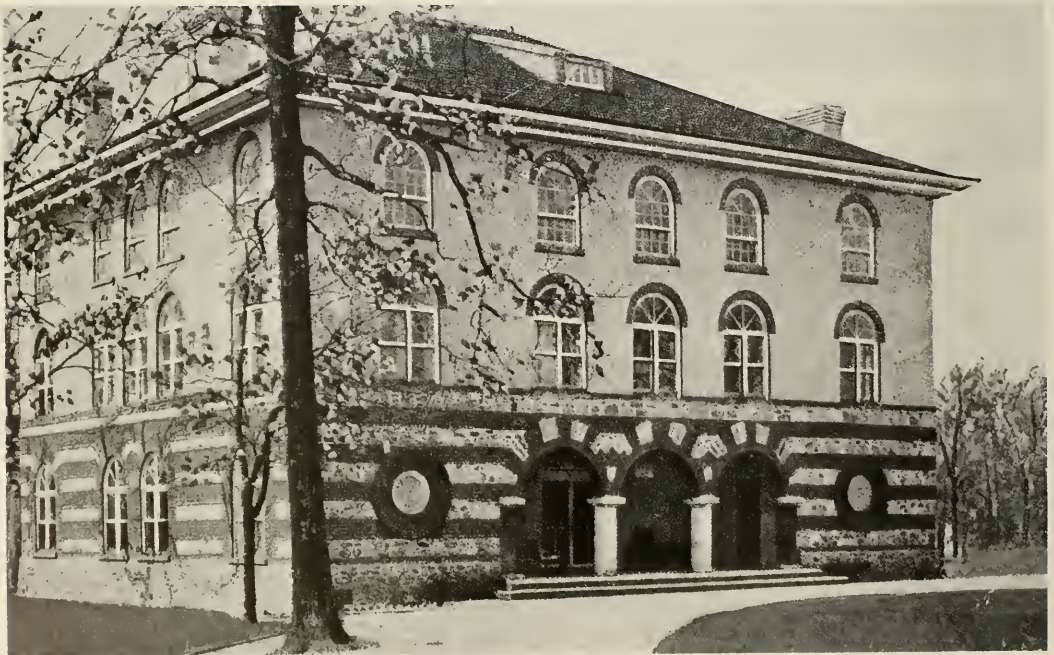
Historian-scholar Dr. Frank Dudley Jones, himself a minister who served on the PC faculty from 1919 to 1944, wrote in 1929 these words regarding the college's early relationship with the Synod of South Carolina:

The courage and determination of the founder of this school appear most admirable in view of the fact that the Presbyterians in South Carolina had been unable after many efforts to maintain a school of higher learning within the bounds of the state. The influence of such men as Dr. Thornwell, whom young Jacobs admired greatly, but who was opposed to the church's engaging in secular training, did not deter him from these aims which are now so harmonious with the spirit of the entire church. Certainly, this was a vision attended with great hope and faith. The singlehanded contest of this young minister cannot be too greatly admired. Many minor changes and adjustments were made and expedients were employed necessary to accommodate the enterprise to indifference, opposition and misunderstandings.

Nevertheless, the Presbyterian College as it stands today in its widest enlargement and with the fruitage of so many good and devoted men who have given themselves to its wonderful development lay germinally complete in the dreams of its founder.

The glimmering and yet radiant hopes expressed in the little catalogs of the first ten years are an illuminating and delightful record of fears, yet also of determinations to formulate and solidify a school of learning worthy of the Presbyterian Church and of the citizenship of South Carolina. The skeptical

(Below)  
The Recitation Hall, erected  
in 1886, added academic tone  
to a budding college operation  
for the next 20 years.



smiles over the pathetic beginnings in feeble days have all been forgotten in the great satisfaction of recent achievements.

Joseph Whitner Kennedy, another Davidson graduate, succeeded Smith in 1888 to become the college's third president. A man of vision and energy, Kennedy had wide church connections throughout the state and a considerable reputation as an educator. He taught Bible, English and philosophy and strengthened the faculty by bringing in three promising young graduates from his own alma mater. One of these, W. J. Martin, taught mathematics and natural sciences here for one year before going on to study medicine and eventually to become president of Davidson. Another, D. M. Frierson, remained for several years and later became dean of Arkansas College.

The administration of J. W. Kennedy extended over just a little more than two years, cut short by his untimely death at age 36 in February, 1891. Even so, he left behind at least three landmark developments that greatly advanced the program of this college:

1. A new charter in 1890 changed the name to Presbyterian College of South Carolina and extended control to include the six presbyteries of the Synod. Seeking a statewide constituency, the local governing body reduced its own representation from the Clinton Presbyterian Church to nine members while providing for the addition of two trustees from each presbytery.

2. Changes were initiated to modify the older classical and literary curriculum, to inject the freshness and vigor of youthful ideas of modern education.

(Below)  
From this room emanated the literary and debating activities of the Eukosmian Society.



J. Whitner Kennedy  
President, 1888-1890





3. This administration also saw the beginnings of the present PC campus and the initiation of a broader fund-raising concept. J. N. Copeland and R. N. S. Young set things in motion by donating 16 acres of land in December, 1890. The tract was farther south on Broadway and across the street from the Recitation Hall. And this gift of land immediately sparked the first really productive action on the part of the fledgling Alumni Association, which endorsed the plan to raise \$2,500 to build an Alumni Hall dormitory on the new site.

J. Ferdinand Jacobs, son of the founder and an 1887 graduate, was named financial agent (as well as professor of Biblical and religious literature, ethics and Hebrew). He went right to work canvassing different parts of the state—raising funds among some of the churches as well as the small alumni body. In behalf of this effort, the trustees noted:

Believing as we do that the Presbyterians of South Carolina need a college located within their own borders, and we being willing to endure the labors incident to the establishment of the College on a permanent basis, we lay the methods we have adopted before the public, believing that they will regard our past in the light of a guarantee of the future and will come up manfully with their gifts, patronage and words of encouragement to this rapidly growing work for the Lord.

Although many Synod members disapproved of the rather aggressive

(Right)

Alumni Hall, built in 1891 for \$2,700, was PC's first men's dormitory as well as the first building erected on the new campus.

(Far right)

The Cottage Dormitory rose the next year to provide both faculty and student quarters.

(Bottom)

By 1892 the little plant began to take shape on this bare 16-acre plot, the initial land of the present campus. A small wood-frame mess hall stood to the right of Alumni Hall.



attitude of this little upstart school in Clinton, the fruits of the work being done here were becoming more and more evident. It could be seen in the many men being prepared to enter professional training in medicine, the ministry and other fields—at a time when the college department enrollment fluctuated between 50 and 65 students. Dr. Jacobs wrote proudly in his diary in 1892, when the College was just 12 years old:

There are 20 candidates for the ministry being educated here without charge. While this is the youngest of nine colleges in the Presbyterian Church, it is doing more to lead young men to the Christian call than any other college save two. Before our College was established, Enoree Presbytery had two candidates for the ministry . . . now it has 20. Our Clinton Church has more candidates for the ministry than any other church in the Southern Assembly.

J. W. Kennedy died about the time the college started making its first serious effort to “sell” itself to the Synod as a whole. If he had lived longer in the job, would his unusual talents and wide connections within the state have made the transition to full acceptance smoother and quicker? Historian Jones has described the years from 1890 to 1905 as especially difficult ones, when the hard struggle for existence had to await the change of time and sentiment.

Even with the new charter of 1890, broader involvement was slow in coming. The first year, only Enoree Presbytery (of which Clinton was a part) appointed its two trustees. Charleston, Pee Dee and South Carolina presbyteries followed the next year and Harmony in 1893. The sixth presbytery, Bethel, appears not to have added its representation until five years after that—perhaps because of its strong ties to Davidson College

*(Below)*  
Clinton square at the turn of the century was the business hub of the community of 1,000. Photograph courtesy of Frank M. Boland, Jr.



(already well-established and past its 50th anniversary). Because these trustees were not official Synod representatives, their presence meant little in terms of added patronage.

After Kennedy's death in early 1891, the presidential mantle fell on the shoulders of J. I. Cleland. He had been recruited by Kennedy the previous year, with high recommendations from Centre College, and proved to be an inspiring teacher of Latin and philosophy. He became frustrated with his administrative role here, however, and resigned in 1894 to accept the presidency of Arkansas College.

The three years of Cleland's tenure saw some additional strides in facilities and faculty.

Financial agent Ferdinand Jacobs proved to be so adept at fundraising that he brought in enough subscriptions during the opening months of 1891 to underwrite the construction of the proposed first dormitory. And construction moved speedily enough thereafter to make possible the completion of Alumni Hall on October 10, 1891, at a cost of \$2,700. It was a three-story dorm with accommodations for 32 students (room rent: \$10 per session). A matron in charge and two professors with wives also lived there.

Alumni Hall was Presbyterian College's first dormitory and the first building on the present campus. (It continued to house men until 1942, when it was remodeled into Doyle Infirmary. Now no longer used as an infirmary, the building has returned to residential service as temporary overflow space for men.)

Erected close to Alumni Hall that same year was a small frame dining hall and kitchen. This refectory, with capacity for 50, provided food at the



John I. Cleland  
President, 1891-1894



E. C. Murray  
President, 1894-1897



rate of \$6 per month. The catalog that year estimated all expenses should not exceed \$135 for the entire ten-month session. This included room, board, tuition, books and laundry.

The next year, 1892, another building went up on the new campus. This was a three-story frame structure alternately called a professor's cottage and the Cottage Dormitory. It offered student and faculty accommodations for 14. (This building later was used as an infirmary, before Doyle, and then as the residence of Professor John Glover and family before it was razed to make way for Georgia Hall parking.) During the first few years, the dormitories and the refectory—or mess hall as it was called—were under the management of Professor and Mrs. Ferdinand Jacobs.

Gradually, more students were coming to Presbyterian College from beyond the Clinton area to make use of the residential facilities on the new 16-acre site. Most of the school activities, however, both for them and for the majority of local students continued to center around the Recitation Hall, situated about one-quarter mile away.

In 1892, there were 62 students enrolled in the college division and 71 in the preparatory classes—all taught by a seven-man faculty, which included President Cleland.

One of these professors, Almon Edwin Spencer, had been a college friend of Cleland at Centre College and joined the PC faculty from Reidville Academy in 1891. Dr. Spencer would go on to become one of the great men in the college's history in terms of variety and length of service. Initially, he was professor of Greek and French, later adding commercial science, and he served as bursar. During his span of 54 years here, it would also fall his duty to serve twice as president.

Dr. William Smith Bean, who had come to Clinton as editor of the *Southern Presbyterian*, began his 28-year connection with the college in 1892. His colleagues described him as a most scholarly and cultivated gentleman. Educated at the University of Georgia, the University of Leipzig and at Columbia and Princeton theological seminaries, he taught German and other courses and later served as PC's first librarian.

When Cleland resigned as president in 1894, the trustees brought in the Rev. E. C. Murray, a native South Carolinian and well-known minister. Time seemed to be running out. Much had been accomplished in the 15 years since the college's founding, but increased patronage and support were now vitally needed. Although Murray received a respectful hearing before Synod and advanced relationships somewhat, that body still was not ready to establish an official tie. A resolution adopted at its 1896 stated meeting in Orangeburg dealt with the subject in these words:

1. The Synod is convinced that the College is doing good and fills an important place in the educational work of our Church, and we bid the brethren a hearty Godspeed in their efforts to develop and strengthen the College.

2. The Synod deems it inadvisable to undertake the control of the College, but it recognizes it as an institution of learning in which we are deeply interested, and hereby authorizes its Board of Directors to report annually to this body for information as to its work.

A disappointed Murray stepped down from the presidency the next year. Dr. Jacobs and his board also were disappointed, but they found some encouragement in the implication of future acceptability—and redoubled their efforts in that direction.



William S. Bean  
*Psychology, Logic, Librarian*  
1892-1920

Dr. Spencer, professor and bursar for the previous six years, was elevated to president in 1897. At the same time, the board instituted the office of chancellor, with primary responsibility for stimulating interest and support over the state. Two ministers of the Synod filled this position over the brief span of years it existed. The Rev. W. T. Matthews served as chancellor from 1898 to 1900. His successor, the Rev. J. H. Thornwell of the Fort Mill Presbyterian Church, is credited with bringing to the work an enthusiasm which did much to enhance the college's position among Synod churches in 1902 and 1903.

During his seven years as president, Dr. Spencer earned respect for his tact and temperate judgment in directing the internal administration of the college. He continued to serve on the faculty, which now included two professors who would enjoy long years of classroom teaching here—A. V. Martin in mathematics (1896-1935) and the Rev. M. G. Woodworth in English (1902-1940). Then in 1903, Bothwell Graham arrived as professor of Latin to begin his 38-year tenure as a PC teacher.

Many years later, Fronde Kennedy—1896 graduate and daughter of PC's third president—would recall some of her teachers in these words:

Professors came and went. Some you can never forget. The iron discipline of Spencer's Greek classes; the equally stern, merciless drill on Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar under S. T. Martin; his brother A. V.'s exacting demands in "math"—the two Martins never let you forget that they had had to work at Hampden Sidney and the University of Virginia, and that you must measure up to the same high standards once imposed on them.

Dr. W. S. Bean was probably the most scholarly man on the faculty, and from him you got an introduction to German as a living language and literature. Others come to mind: Murray, whose reading of poetry was a joy; J. F.

(Below)

These seven men composed the faculty in 1894. Left to right seated: William S. Bean, professor of German; J. I. Cleland, president and teacher of Latin, civics and humanities; Job J. Boozer, physiology. Standing: J. F. Jacobs, Bible and religious literature; A. E. Spencer, history, Greek and bookkeeping; D. M. Frierson, physics, mathematics and sciences; and J. B. Townsend, chemistry.



Almon E. Spencer  
President, 1897-1904



Jacobs who led you into strange mazes of theology and metaphysics; M. G. Woodworth, "Little Woody," with his carefully organized lectures on English composition, ticked off point by point with his uplifted fingers; Graham, who came to you by way of the University of Georgia and Harvard, and who was the second of your professors to woo and win a co-ed. Their number was not great, but they knew how to teach and they loved their work.

Over the years, some limited extracurricular activities had developed to spark student interest outside the classroom. Two literary societies—the Eukosmian Society (founded 1883) and the Philomathian Society (1894)—held weekly meetings for debating and other exercises. The societies each year selected one of their number to represent the college in the State Oratorical Contest. They also undertook bi-monthly publications such as the *Journal* and the *Palladium* (neither long-sustained) and in 1900 introduced the first yearbook under the name of the *Garnet and Blue*, forerunner of the PaC SaC.



(Left)

All members of this five-man 1900 graduating class became Presbyterian ministers.

(Bottom left)

Baseball led off the varsity sports in 1895 with a team like the one that struck this pose five years later.

(Bottom right)

And as the first fraternity on campus, Pi Kappa Alpha took time off from social activities to record this brotherly scene of 1900.



The societies had an early purpose of collecting books, which formed the nucleus of the library. By 1903, the volumes numbered more than 2,000, including many valuable scientific and standard books from the collection of Professor J. R. Blake of Greenwood.

A chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association was active right from the start in promoting the religious life of the campus. In this connection, students were required to attend devotional exercises each morning in the college chapel and worship services each Sunday. There also were evening devotionals in the dormitories. With reference to Bible instruction, Dr. Jacobs wrote in his diary: "This is the only College in the Presbyterian Church which teaches the Westminster Confession of Faith as a text book."

Two social fraternities had a brief period on campus before the turn of the century, then were forbidden for a number of years. Pi Kappa Alpha led the way in 1890 (and was re-established in 1921). A group called the Tri-Phi's came shortly thereafter, and together these organizations contributed much to the lighter side of campus life.

As for athletics, an early catalog noted that "students are encouraged to take an active part in field sports and, with this end in view, facilities are offered on the college grounds for the usual athletic games of college life." The first varsity sport was baseball, which had its start around 1895 with A. V. Martin as the coach. PC held membership in the State Association of Colleges for Athletics and played eight games each spring against other schools.

Of some of these student activities, Miss Kennedy recalled:

There was a baseball diamond, but no stands. However, the girls always attended all the games and sat in chairs brought from the mess hall by devoted swains. The campus' one tennis court was used merely for recreation. It had the merit of being open to the co-eds, and several of them played well.

The co-eds were always local—although some came from elsewhere, they had to live with relatives, and the college authorities took no responsibility for them outside the college walls. There they were carefully chaperoned, being required to spend their free hours under the eye of a professor—an arrangement equally distasteful to both parties.

Your social life was simple—but oh such fun! Every lassie had her laddie, and few indeed were the Friday evenings which did not find one or more of the hospitable parlors of Clinton filled with happy couples, singing, playing games, enjoying themselves.

Dancing was strictly verboten in college circles, but there was in Clinton a Dancing Club, and some of us shared *sub rosa* its joys.

There were no cars or radios or juke boxes or movies or drive-ins. But there were straw-filled two-horse wagons into which you piled for an eleven-mile drive to Enoree River at Musgrove's Mill. There you donned the quaint bathing suits of the period and engaged in swimming. Then you feasted on such bountiful picnic baskets as only doting mothers and efficient co-eds could prepare. There was one co-ed mother who loved long walks, and she would chaperone a group of couples on ten-mile hikes to Griffin Woods for scalybarks or on afternoon picnics to McClintock's Pasture or Lovers' Lane.

The fraternity banquets which ended Commencement were the highlights of the year. The Pi Kappa Alpha's and the Tri-Phi's outdid themselves in planning elaborate programs and menus; and the girls, with no less enthusiasm, had new evening dresses. Later, couples would be sitting on somebody's lawn, singing and reminiscing after the banquets until the three-o'clock trains snatched away most of the boys.

But all of Commencement Week was joyful, beginning with a baccalaureate sermon, running through an oratorical contest Monday evening and a debating contest Tuesday evening, and culminating in very formal, long-drawn-out closing exercises on Wednesday morning during which the



A. V. Martin  
Mathematics  
1896-1935



Malcolm G. Woodworth  
English  
1902-1940



Bothwell Graham  
Latin, German  
1903-1941

graduates read or spoke their essays, valedictories, and salutatories. An outstanding orator addressed the graduates, honors were announced, and diplomas presented.

The town was always filled with visitors for Commencement, and these exercises drew big audiences. Some years bands were hired to play between the speeches.

One commencement address cannot be forgotten. Dr. Thornwell had induced his friend, Senator Ben Tillman, then at the height of his popularity, to address the graduating class. As the speaker rose, he fixed his one good eye glaringly on the expectant graduates and roared out:

"You think you are something, but you are as green as gourds!"

The administration of President Spencer saw further development of the new campus. Eight more acres were purchased, increasing the total area to 24 acres. That same year, a president's home was built there to join the existing facilities of Alumni Hall, Cottage Dormitory and the mess hall. And across the way, on the four acres adjoining Thornwell Orphanage, the stately Recitation Hall continued to serve as the hub of intellectual activities.

Bravely, the little college had kept pushing ahead—striving for better quality in program as well as facilities, strengthening its faculty and producing men and women graduates who were already making their mark in society. Its contributions to the church ministry received special commendation.

This was the situation in 1904, when the Synod of South Carolina finally voted to bring Presbyterian College under its full control and support. The long-sought action brought immediate rejoicing in Clinton, which saw the college's greater future now assured. Rejoicing soon turned to fear, however, over a crisis that almost moved PC to another city.

(Below left)

An early report card, issued after the first quarter of the 1899-1900 session to J. P. Kennedy, whose father had been president of PC.

(Below)

A dollar went a long way back in those early days as itemized in the catalog.

❖ Presbyterian College of South Carolina, ❖

CLINTON, S. C.

Report of *J. P. Kennedy*,  
for the quarter ending *Nov. 25, 1899*.

Absences, Excused, *0* . Unexcused, *0* .

Demerits, *0* .

(Unexcused absences are charged with two demerits each. All absences deduct from one to two points from daily average of class standing.)

Astronomy	History	
Bible	Latin	<i>85</i>
Book-keeping	Logic	
Chemistry	Mathematics	<i>86</i>
English	Mineralogy	
Ethics	Physics	<i>90</i>
French	Physiology	
Geology	Political Economy	
German	Psychology	
Greek		<i>88</i>

The maximum is 100. Below 60 work is unsatisfactory, and should receive attention from parents. The best results are obtained when parents and guardians second the efforts of the faculty. Address inquiries to

*A. E. Spencer*  
President.

[REMARKS OVER.]

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. 31

#### Expenses for College Year.

Tuition	\$40.00
Matriculation-fee	5.00
Room-rent, unfurnished room	10.00
Board and servant's attention to room, 9 mos. @ \$7.50	67.50
Fuel, furnished by the Faculty	4.00
Contingent-fee, returned at end of session, less any charge for damage to College property	2.50
<b>Total, payable to the Bursar of the College</b>	<b>\$129.00</b>
Additional expenses, estimated;—	
Laundry, through arrangements with Laurens Steam	
Laundry, twenty-five cents per week, for 86 weeks	9.00
Books, \$4 to \$10, averaging	7.00
Lights	2.00
Literary Society, averaging	5.00
<b>Total necessary expenses for collegiate year</b>	<b>\$152.00</b>





## Other Towns Bid for the College

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*Interest and support began to broaden under Neville with Synod ownership.*

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*This dominant building, later named Neville Hall for the man who raised its funds, was completed in 1907 in the field that became a campus. Its colonial-styled Georgian Revival architecture set the pattern for future buildings. The entire structure—with distinctive hemispherical dome and projecting central pavilion with portico—cost \$35,000.*

The little college now began breaking out of its local shell. After operating its first 25 years under sponsorship of the Clinton First Presbyterian Church, PC became officially the Presbyterian College of South Carolina in 1904 with the synod's vote to assume ownership.

Property passed into synod hands at this time through the granting of a charter by the state legislature to "the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina." It transferred to this new board all rights and titles previously belonging to the old Clinton College Association, which had founded the school in 1880 and guided it through the early days of development.

By this charter, amended in early 1905 to eliminate a few remaining local trustees, the board became constituted with 21 members—three trustees from each of the six presbyteries in the synod and three elected by the alumni. Founder William P. Jacobs, still pastor of the Clinton Church and head of Thornwell Orphanage, was chosen to stay on the board as a representative of Enoree Presbytery. He continued to serve as board chairman the first year.

Synod action came finally in recognition of the extraordinary results being achieved by this small, struggling college. Even with tiny graduating classes, it ranked among the top schools in the Southern Presbyterian Church in producing ministerial candidates. The first male graduate, Samuel P. Fulton '84, became a missionary to Japan. Alumni rolls of the first quarter-century included 37 ministers—11 of these from the five years immediately preceding synod affiliation. In addition, a number of doctors, educators, lawyers and business leaders also had moved through the PC ranks and into positions of service to society.

The entire synod at this time was composed of only 138 ministers and 21,136 communicants. Clinton had a population of 3,000.

Actually, the reluctance on the part of the synod appears to have been 21



related to its basic position. Historian F. Dudley Jones wrote of this period:

The debate about the Church's participation in secular education had divided the whole Church down to the Civil War. The poverty of subsequent years and some allegiance to the notion of non-secularity on the part of the Church still remained, though the old championship for it had passed. Thus the arrangement by which all six presbyteries took over the school for men at Clinton was the culmination and expression of a theory of Church and Christian education now universally accepted throughout the Southern Presbyterian Church and enthusiastically sustained. Affiliation with this college was its first actual expression in the Synod of South Carolina.

About this time, the synod also assumed ownership of Chicora College, a small Presbyterian-related women's school in Greenville, where PC alumnus Dr. S. C. Byrd '89 served as president.

(PC was considered a men's college, although it did admit a few women as non-resident students.)

To launch its state-wide venture into the field of secular education at Presbyterian College, the synod brought in as president Dr. William Gordon Neville, a minister of unusual ability who was both popular and respected among his colleagues. Of striking appearance and genial personality, he combined tireless energy with gracious diplomacy and sound administrative ability to extend the patronage of the college beyond local bounds.

Neville was a native of Oconee County. He earned degrees at now-defunct Adger College in Walhalla and Princeton Theological Seminary. Before coming to PC, he had held pastorates in Ninety-Six, Cokesbury, Concord and Yorkville in South Carolina and in Frankfort, Ky. He served

(Below)

*The Neville family moved into the new wood-frame president's home in mid-1906, but the tenure was cut short by his death a year later.*



*William G. Neville  
President, 1904-1907*

twice on the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Washington and London and had been a trustee of both Columbia Seminary and Davidson College.

When Dr. Neville was installed as president in the fall of 1904, Dr. A. E. Spencer (president the past seven years) returned full-time to the teaching position he had held since 1891 as professor of Greek, French and commercial science. Dr. Spencer also retained administrative rank as vice-president and bursar.

Fifty-eight students had enrolled the previous session, and the college plant consisted of four structures: the Recitation Hall on the nearby Thornwell Orphanage campus, and Alumni Hall dormitory, the Cottage Dormitory and a small dining hall situated on 24 acres representing the start of the present PC campus. There were six faculty members—including Spencer and President Neville, who taught Bible.

Dr. Neville came to the college determined to secure funds for the erection of needed buildings and for the funding of an endowment. His announced goal—small by present standards but large for that day—was to have a building fund of \$50,000 and an endowment of \$100,000 by 1908. It would require a sustained effort throughout the synod and among some selected individuals in other states.

Historian Jones reports the task ahead was made more difficult by the fact that the synod did not yet realize fully the cost of higher education and was not completely unified in its support of this institution. There remained roots of older allegiances to Davidson College, which had been founded in 1837 and—as the only Presbyterian school in the Southeast for many years—had gained a constituency spread over the entire region. For a number of years after 1905, some presbyteries of the South Carolina Synod continued to elect trustees to that college. This lingering relationship complicated PC's task in securing both funds and students.

Another major complication arose temporarily soon after Dr. Neville took office. On the one hand, it delayed the start of his intensive fund-raising efforts. But on the other hand, it focused on the college the greatest amount of state-wide attention PC had received up to that date. And it underscored a growing awareness of what this college could mean to a community and to the synod.

Clinton, small and without a powerful hand in synod affairs, had been reluctant to release complete control of its college—even as it recognized the necessity for broader support. Now, with the institution passed into synod hands, the question immediately arose as to whether Clinton was the best location for the future development of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. In early 1905, a Yorkville (now York) citizens group made a specific proposal to change the location to that city. Other communities also indicated interest.

To try to settle the matter once and for all, the board of trustees decided to submit to the entire synod the subject of PC's future location. The board would consider all proposals, pointing out it "would not be justified from any point of view in accepting any proposition for a change of location that did not offer the clearest and most manifest advantages to the college that the presbyteries had entrusted" to the board's care.

The trustees tried to emphasize they were not putting the college up for the highest bidder. On the other hand, everyone felt that financial considerations would have to be a paramount factor. Eventually, five towns entered bids for Presbyterian College.

Clinton staggered under the possibility that its college—so long nurtured with great sacrifice—would be taken away. The threat came at a particularly inopportune time. For members of the Clinton Presbyterian Church, almost the sole source of PC funds up to this point, had just committed themselves to build a new church priced at the significant sum of \$20,000.

A special committee representing all denominations rose to the challenge of saving PC for Clinton. The Rev. J. B. Parrot, pastor of the Baptist Church, headed the group which worked furiously right up to the deadline to obtain pledges of support.

The story became big news for newspapers throughout the state. Finally, on September 29, 1905—when the board assembled in the chapel of Columbia Seminary (located in Columbia then) to receive the proposals—*The State* paper carried as its biggest front page headline:

### **PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE WANTED BY FIVE TOWNS**

And the newspaper's extended write-up of the opening session of the long two-day meeting included these opening paragraphs:

The desirability of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina was made quite evident last night. Five progressive towns submitted bids for the college to be located in their respective communities, and distinguished men of all creeds and denominations pleaded for the bids.

The trustees of this college met last night in the chapel of Columbia Theological Seminary, and perhaps this building of historic memories never witnessed such a gathering. There were present, in addition to members of the board, 150 men representing all classes and professions of the men in South Carolina.

The small chapel was crowded to the door and the feeling of battle was in the air, but it was announced that each delegation would be heard separately. There were some good speeches made—arguments so convincing that if the board had five colleges at its disposal it could locate each very happily.

Clinton made a surprisingly strong showing and made a touching appeal for the retention of the college on the ground of moral obligation.

Bennettsville made apparently the best financial offer—conditioned upon a woman being elected a member of the board.

Sumter made decidedly the best showing from a standpoint of central location and accessibility. The Sumter delegation came over on a special train.

Chester had a delegation of strong men present and the Rome of South Carolina made it evident that the college is wanted there very much.

Yorkville, the first town to make a bid when it was learned there was a chance to move the college, made a fine offer for a town no larger than Yorkville.

The newspaper then listed the five bids as follows: Bennettsville—Cash \$52,400; site and donation of Mrs. Beckwith, \$12,000; total \$64,400. Chester—Cash \$35,000; site \$5,000; total \$40,000. Clinton—Cash \$20,000; donation from Clinton College Association (existing campus) \$20,000; total \$40,000; Sumter—Cash \$25,000; site \$10,000; total \$35,000; Yorkville—Cash \$17,000; site \$22,000; water and lights \$3,000; total \$42,000.

It was 3 o'clock in the morning before the last delegation completed its proposal, and the business of making a decision was resumed at 9 a.m. the next day. Finally, after full discussion and consideration, the board of trustees cast 12 votes for Clinton, 6 for Chester and 1 for Bennettsville. Then followed a unanimous vote in favor of Clinton—thereby closing on an optimistic note a meeting praised for its harmony and lack of dissension.

(Below)

*Trains on a main line through Clinton boosted the little town and brought more students to PC than any other transportation for 50 years.*





Great jubilation reigned in Clinton over the decision. Dr. Jacobs wrote in his *Our Monthly* publication about the response of Clinton residents:

What about the enthusiasm of the Clinton delegation? Ask the boys. It is something wonderful, they went at it. The enthusiasm began on the night of the 12th of September, when they stayed up most of the night calling people out of bed to the phones: "double your subscription." They had to raise six thousand dollars to make out their \$20,000—and it is enough to say that between midnight and daylight they did it.

Then came the Columbia trip. Well all the world knows about that! The way they made the old Seminary Chapel ring with applause at every sentence of Bro. Parrot's speech was enough to shock sensitive nerves. But it was the home trip that capped the climax. The party divided. Some had to leave on the 5 o'clock train before the question was decided. They received the news at Newberry. And then the racket began. One brother is said to have kept his head out of the window, yelling and hooting and hurrahing for 20 solid miles.

They reached Clinton about 8:30. As they rolled in—they were shocked and frightened by clang of fire bells—all over the town, bells were ringing. Could it be the city on fire? Verily, yes—but it was the fire of enthusiasm. The whole town had poured out to welcome back the conquering heroes. Rebel yells and College yells and yells on independent and general principles—and hurrahs for Clinton and Parrot and everybody else—why, the town was wild. Talk about Clinton not interested in her College. Pshaw! You ought to have been here that night, and the next morning at 5 a.m. when the second section came in and all the next day and the next and the next.

President Neville was now free to concentrate his efforts on improving PC as permanently secured in Clinton. Besides endowment, his immediate objectives for plant expansion were a new administration building to replace the Recitation Hall on Thornwell campus, another dormitory, a modern dining hall for a larger student body and a home for the president.

He did not waste any time. In June, 1906, the cornerstone was laid on the Administration Building—situated on the highest ground in the center of the campus. It was completed eight months later at a cost of \$35,000 and drew widespread comment for its efficient design and architectural grace accentuated by the giant dome, Georgian columns and impressive rotunda. It provided space for classrooms, scientific laboratories, society halls, library, offices and a second-floor auditorium with seating capacity for 450 people.

This building enabled the trustees to sell the Recitation Hall to the orphanage, thereby bringing all college activities onto one 30-acre campus. Also brought over was the old bell which dated back to the original Academy building (pre-1880). This bell continued on the new campus its function of ringing for class periods and served this purpose until an electronic buzzer system was installed after World War II. The bell, still present today atop the latticed wooden tower next to Neville Hall, also has been used through the years to express the spirit of victory after successful athletic encounters.

(After being known as the Administration Building for many years, the building's name was changed to Neville Hall in 1944 as an appropriate memorial to this early president. It remains today the focal point of the PC landscape, still the main classroom facility and a center for faculty offices.)

The wood-framed president's home was completed and occupied in mid-1906, making the third residence for the faculty. (Years later, after another president's home was given to the college by John H. Young of Clinton, this old wooden structure became known as the YMCA building in serving as a student center. Subsequently, it was torn down to make way for the Douglas House student center.)

(Below)

*This bell first rang at the old academy in pre-college days and survived each campus move as a symbol of continuity amid the change.*



Turning his attention to other needs, President Neville recruited a financial agent for fund-raising. He was the Rev. J. C. Shive, a trustee who took leave from his Abbeville Church to canvass the state with increasing success for about six months. Dr. Neville also traveled extensively throughout the synod—preaching and making contacts for the college. He traveled north to secure funds from a number of individual contacts. When the synod had its stated meeting in Laurens, he had two special railroad coaches bring the entire body over for its first good look at the college, and faculty and students helped with the entertainment.

Through these and other activities, President Neville sought to build resources and extend the influence of Presbyterian College. He had just hit full stride when, suddenly, less than three years after taking office, he was stricken fatally ill while participating in Commencement exercises. He died three days later, on June 8, 1907, at age 51. Among his last words spoken at the graduation program were:

I have had this work on my heart continually since I took it up. I have labored in the heat and in the cold, in season and out of season, through good report and ill report. My zeal has not flagged; but I feel that I must make acknowledgment to those who have so nobly worked with and encouraged me.

He made special reference to his wife and to trustees W. M. McPheeters, Robert Adams and J. C. Shive.

His wife was the former Virginia Aiken, daughter of an old South Carolina family. She served well in companionship as PC's first lady, and she remained in Clinton after his death to complete the rearing of her children. Six sons and daughters received degrees from Presbyterian College. Their noble service to the Church and to PC continued in the Neville tradition and was passed to a third generation.

Even in his brief tenure, Dr. Neville established himself among the great leaders of Presbyterian College. He took office at a most crucial time of transition to synod ownership, weathered the attempt to move the college and inspired confidence among his fellow ministers.

While starting from a low base, the figures over three years show stout progress in the uphill battle: the student body was more than doubled, from 58 to 120; endowment rose from zero to \$36,000 in cash and subscriptions; campus land increased by almost one-fourth. Two buildings were erected and the groundwork laid for two others.

Just two months after his death, construction began on the new dormitory and the dining hall he had planned. Presbyterians of Laurens contributed \$7,000 to build Laurens Hall, and Mrs. E. A. Judd of Spartanburg gave \$5,000 toward the dining hall that would become known as Judd Refectory (the people of Clinton added the remaining \$2,000 for the latter structure). Laurens Hall added space to house 24 students while Judd had the capacity to feed 150 students seated at mealtime and also included a second-floor matron's apartment.

Neville was succeeded as president by Dr. Robert Adams, trustee chairman serving his 12th year as pastor of the Laurens Presbyterian Church. A top-honor graduate of the University of Georgia, Adams received his theological education at Columbia Seminary and Princeton. His total ministry spanned 44 years. He was an effective trustee, but the three years as president came at a difficult time. Shive left the position of financial agent to return to his pulpit, and a cumulative debt of \$20,000

remained from the erection of the four buildings and subscriptions not yet paid.

Although the campus improvements started under President Neville were completed, some of the momentum faded.

Internally during this period, the college raised its standards and entrance requirements. It continued to operate a two-year sub-freshman program to help ready some incoming students not properly prepared by the state's struggling public school system. At one point, there was criticism that the board had lifted admissions requirements too high. Enrollment dropped.

Up until 1909, the curriculum offered a choice of ten courses leading to the BA degree and post-graduate work for the MA. Then, with the purchase of additional physical apparatus, the BS degree was added.

The YMCA and the two literary societies—Eukosmian and Philomathean—continued as the main organizations for student activities. Speech-making and debating were major events. Much fanfare was given to choosing a representative for the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest, and the four-day Commencement program included a debaters' contest and a declaimers' contest.

Regulations listed in the catalog indicate a tight rein by trustees and faculty. Membership in either of the literary societies was compulsory. Students also were required to attend the college's daily devotional exercises as well as the Sunday services in local churches. No student was allowed to go more than two miles from the city limits without permission from the faculty. There were strict rules about remaining in rooms during the evening.

*(Below)*

*Meal service shifted to Judd Refectory with the erection of the dining facility in 1908 at a cost of \$7,000. Fifteen years later, the addition of a wing doubled its capacity.*

*(Bottom)*

*Also in 1908, Presbyterians of Laurens gave \$7,000 to erect Laurens Hall to house 24 more resident students.*



*Robert P. Adams  
President, 1907-1910*





The board of trustees had forbidden intercollegiate football, and a president's report of 1909 stated:

The faculty carefully guards its students against the evils which commonly attend intercollegiate athletics. No student is allowed to participate in intercollegiate contests whose class work and whose conduct are not satisfactory to the faculty. The baseball schedule is arranged under their supervision and this year only ten games have been scheduled, seven of which are to be played on home grounds. Our students actually lost two days from their studies on this account.

Board and faculty concern over possible abuse in athletics stemmed from the uncontrolled situation which existed when PC first began playing baseball in 1895. There were no eligibility regulations then, and all the college teams hired men to participate in intercollegiate games. The pitchers and catchers often received pay for their services. Faculty members, if good enough, could play on college teams. At PC, for example, one professor pitched and another played third base—all perfectly within the rules. Presumably, this practice applied to other sports, too.

Around the turn of the century, the colleges got together to organize the State Association of Colleges for Athletics for the express purpose of devising and enforcing rules that would eliminate paid non-student athletes and faculty members participating in college sports. PC had a campus Athletic Association to give oversight to and support for its program. Baseball was the only intercollegiate sport here for a number of years, although some individual students did play tennis.

One of the major social events starting each school year was the YMCA reception given for the new students at the president's home. Young ladies of Clinton joined faculty, upperclassmen and sometimes townspeople in welcoming the freshmen to campus. A crowd of 200 attended one of these receptions during Dr. Adams' presidency.

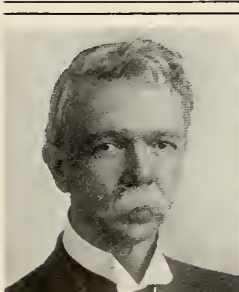
Because of the limited size of the student body and the town and because of the lack of transportation, Clinton residents and PC students had an unusually close relationship during these years and for many years thereafter. Clinton looked forward to the start of each new session. Life-long friendships were formed as students considered their town friends as families-away-from-home.

Faculty families also became a close, integral part of community life. There was deep sorrow and a real sense of loss over the death of Dr. Neville, and regret over the departure of President Adams.

Dr. Adams resigned in 1910 to become pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church in York County. Once again, Dr. A. E. Spencer assumed direction of the college—stepping up from his position as vice-president to serve temporarily for the next year while a trustee committee searched for a new chief executive.

Although these first seven years of synod affiliation were marked by changing leadership at the top, the college faculty remained stable. As a matter of fact, most of the professors on the catalog roster were in the early stages of extended careers as PC teachers.

Acting President Spencer, who also taught Greek and French, had first joined the faculty in 1891 and would continue on for 54 years until his retirement in 1945—the longest tenure of anyone ever connected with the college. Professor A. V. Martin was already a fixture here, too, having



Daniel J. Brimm  
Bible  
1910-1946



arrived in 1896 to teach mathematics and destined to continue until 1935. Two other professors of that day whose teaching here spanned the decades were: the Rev. M. G. Woodworth in English (1902-1940) and Bothwell Graham in Latin and German (1903-41). The scholarly Dr. William S. Bean taught a wide variety of courses—including psychology, ethics, logic, German and English—during his 28-year tenure (1892-1920). He also served as PC's first librarian. And Dr. Daniel J. Brimm came in 1910 from the faculty of Columbia Seminary to teach Bible to 36 years of PC students.

At the close of his one year as acting president (1910-11), Dr. Spencer noted the endowment totaled \$27,045 (loaned on real estate at 8 percent) and gave this overall report on the college's financial condition:

#### Assets

30 acres of land, conservative estimate .....	\$ 30,000
Administration Building .....	40,000
Judd Dining Hall with furnishings .....	8,000
Three dormitories (Alumni, Laurens & Cottage) .....	13,500
Three faculty homes.....	9,500
Furniture and apparatus .....	2,000
Library .....	2,000
Endowment fund, with interest due.....	27,045
Interest on hand in cash .....	886
Total:	\$132,931

#### Liabilities

80 bonds sold .....	\$ 8,000
Notes payable, for current expenses, etc. ....	3,477
Notes payable, for building fund, with interest due on same .....	14,236
Overdrawn on building .....	1,664
Total:	\$ 27,377
Excess of assets over liabilities .....	\$105,554

Even as Dr. Spencer's report was pointing out these financial facts, the synod prepared to launch a state-wide campaign to raise funds for its three institutions. Of the \$200,000 goal, Presbyterian College would receive \$100,000; Columbia Theological Seminary, \$50,000; and Chicora College for women, \$50,000. The Rev. A. C. Bridgman of Columbia headed this first big joint effort by the synod to provide substantial support for its schools.

With the synod now inclined toward greater financial responsibility, PC sought a president of special enterprise and vision to inspire sustained efforts toward educational excellence.

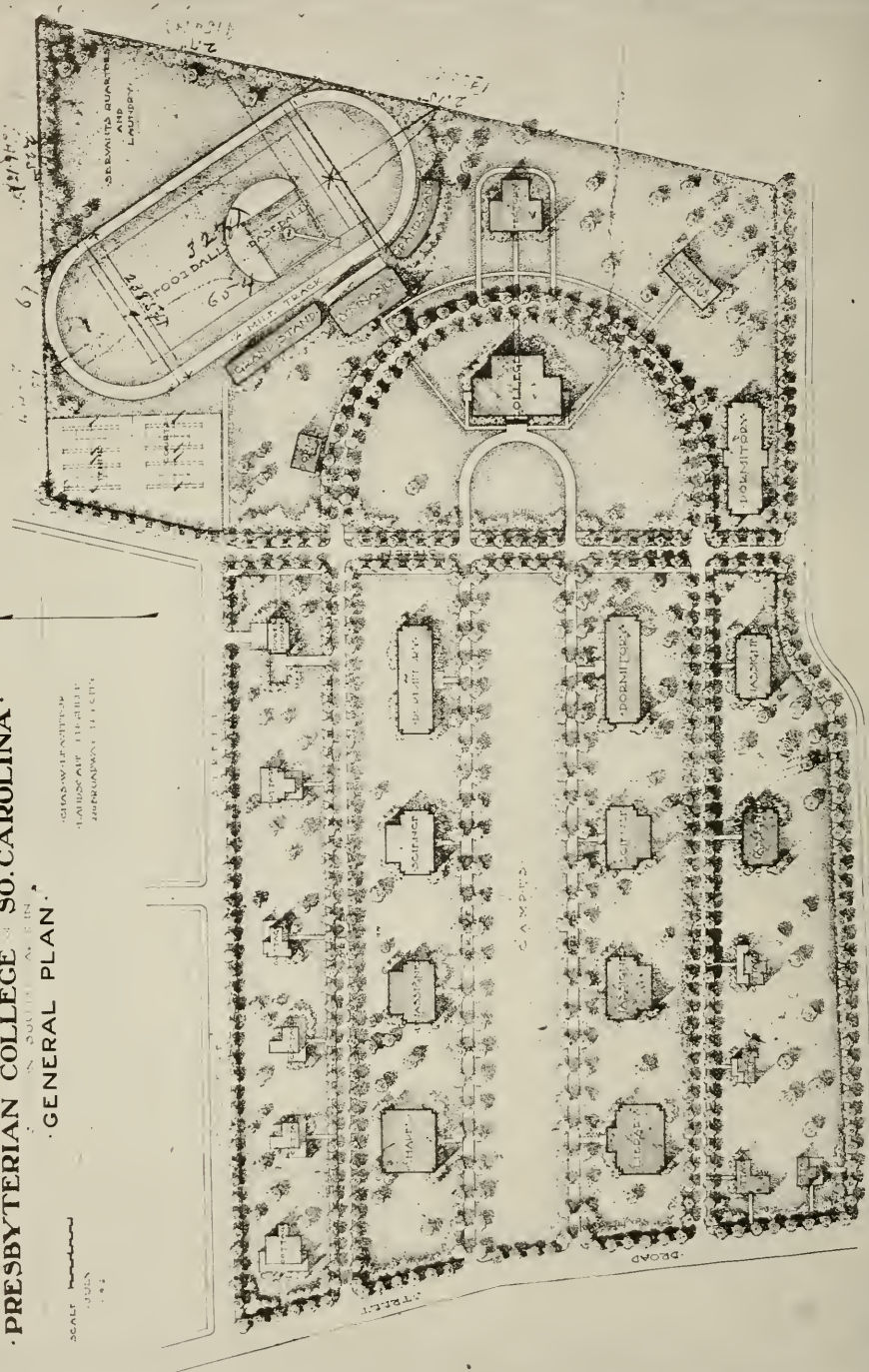
*(Below)*  
By 1910, Neville Hall stood majestically amid this little cluster of buildings on the bare 30-acre campus. From left: Cottage Dormitory, Alumni Hall, Judd Refectory, Neville and Laurens Hall. The president's home was out of the picture at right.



# PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE SO. CAROLINA. IN SOUTH AFRICA. GENERAL PLAN.

SCALE  
 1/4" = 100'

CLASS BUILDINGS  
 LABORATORY BUILDING  
 RECREATION BUILDING



# The Rise to Southwide Recognition

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*D. M. Douglas lifted campus plant, program and faculty to higher standards of excellence.*

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*Douglas had this campus plan drawn by a New York landscape engineer in 1912 and added four of the proposed buildings during 15½ years as president.*

Just such a president of enterprise and vision the trustees found in the person of Davison McDowell Douglas—most assuredly the right man at the right time in the history of this institution. He took office in August, 1911, to begin a 15½-year tenure that would move the Presbyterian College of South Carolina into the forefront of higher education in this area.

A native of Fairfield County, S. C., Douglas came from a family of churchmen and educators. He was a graduate of Davidson and Columbia Seminary, earned an MA degree at the University of South Carolina and had several years of additional post-graduate work at Princeton and Johns Hopkins universities. Among his teachers lifting horizons at Princeton were Woodrow Wilson, Henry Van Dyke and Bliss Perry (who later edited *The Atlantic Monthly*).

Dr. Douglas had been pastor of the Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church in Baltimore for seven years when he accepted the call to come to PC. He was 41 years old then and married to the former Lydia Welch of Pittsburgh, Pa., a cousin of the owner of the Welch Grapejuice Co., whom he had met during an earlier pastorate in Brevard, N. C. Although her immediate family was not wealthy, she did have some independent means which enabled her to finance many of his trips north to raise college funds. Mrs. Douglas is still remembered today for her grand manner in filling the role of PC first lady. They had two daughters.

President Douglas was a large, impressive individual—known affectionately as “Big Dick” to the students, who sensed his genuine esteem for them. He spoke to them earnestly about manly attributes and sought to develop them physically as well as spiritually and intellectually. He was himself a kindly person of balance and sound judgment, whose positive outlook and devotion to PC drew the confidence of donors. His special conviction about excellence in education he expressed eloquently in words and actions.

One of Dr. Douglas' first tasks as president was to play host to the 31



Synod of South Carolina, which had scheduled its 1911 stated session at PC as tangible indication of concern and support. One entire day of the October meeting was given over to reports on Presbyterian College.

In his presentation to the group, Douglas spoke positively of the college's program and plant and then outlined these immediate needs: 1. another dormitory; 2. a science hall; 3. two or three new professors; 4. a new athletic field; and 5. more endowment.

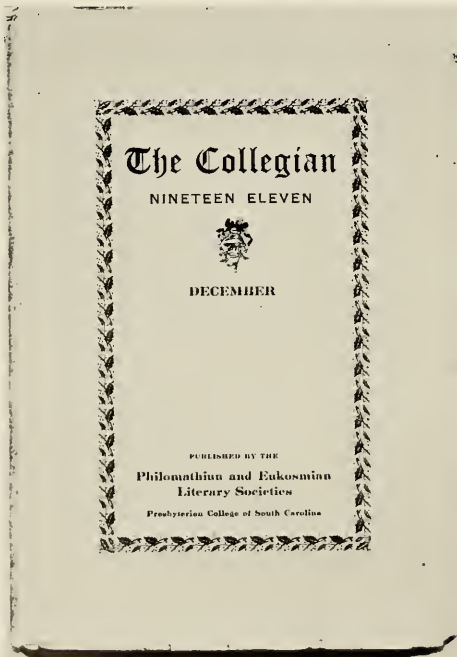
If this program seemed overly ambitious for starters, the new president quickly dispelled any doubts. He approached his work with a broad vision and imagination that inspired others to join his enterprise. For example, he immediately employed Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., of New York City, a landscape engineer of national reputation, to lay out a plan for future campus development. In keeping with the plan (largely followed for the next 50 years), a cotton field gave way to avenues laid out on either side of a green plaza. Professor Martin's cow barn was moved, and scores of trees planted that give the campus much of its present beauty.

To solve the dormitory need without conflicting with the synod's fund-raising drive, he went north to secure \$5,000 each from Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago and Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York. These gifts were combined with smaller ones from personal friends and the remainder from Clinton people to raise the \$27,500 construction cost. As a result of this whirlwind effort, Spencer Dormitory (with accommodations for 70) was ready shortly after the arrival of a record 133 students in the fall of 1912. Its name honored Professor A. E. Spencer.

Two new professors, both holding PhD degrees, were added to the faculty. One of these was Dr. James Boyd Kennedy, arriving via York

*(Below)*

*The Collegian, first student publication, already had been around for about 20 years at the time this 1911 edition of the literary magazine came off the press. Photo courtesy of Lawrence E. Young '58.*



*Davison M. Douglas  
President, 1911-1926*



County and Johns Hopkins University to teach history and economics and begin a tenure which extended over 34 years.

At the same time, the college further strengthened its academic program and raised entrance requirements with a schedule to phase out all sub-freshman work by the 1915-16 session. An expanded curriculum now offered courses in astronomy, Bible, chemistry, economics, English, French, geology, German, Greek, history, Latin, mathematics, pedagogy, philosophy, political science, physical training, physics, physiology and Spanish.

Nine scholarships, funded by benevolent persons to assist worthy students in need, were now listed in the catalog. Library books by 1914 numbered more than 5,000, ranking high among the collections of church colleges. Thousands of tight dollars were invested in the library and in scientific materials and apparatus for the laboratories.

The aims enunciated in the catalog of that day covered these five points:

- 1. To do high-grade, honest college work.
- 2. To furnish preliminary preparation for university work and for entering the several professions.
- 3. To build a strong moral and Christian character.

(Below left)  
Spencer Hall as it appeared in 1912, when the doors opened for 70 men—the first dormitory with steam heat.

(Bottom left)  
Although few were around in 1914, automobiles already had started adding zest to the student social activities.

(Bottom right)  
PC's first basketball team played under Coach Everett Booe (left) in uniform styles of the 1913-14 season. Next to Booe is William P. Jacobs II, who later served as the president of the college.



4. To develop all sides of a student's nature. Athletics and out-of-doors sports are required for the development of the physical side.
5. To place a college education in reach of every deserving young man desiring it.

The catalog noted that required chapel exercises begin the work of each day and that every faculty member must be a consistent church member, but it also made clear: "While the college attempts to throw every possible safeguard around its students, it is not a reformatory school. Parents who cannot control their sons at home must not expect the college to assume the responsibility."

A progress report in 1914 on Dr. Douglas' first three years in office indicated that students had increased from 85 to 155; the number of professors, from six (total salaries of all: \$6,250) to ten (total salaries: \$13,940). Total income from student fees went from \$3,763.85 in 1910-11 to \$10,600 for the 1913-14 school year. And church collections, which did not exist as a regular income item three years previously, were listed at \$3,000. Small figures now, perhaps, but big strides for that time.

A student entering in 1914 could attend PC for the year for \$179. This amount was listed as including tuition fees, room rent, board, lights, heat, water and janitor's service. An estimated \$9 per year could be added for laundry and about \$12 for books. The catalog also stipulated that "a charge of 25 cents per meal would be made to students for the entertainment of guests."

The synod-wide canvass ended successfully in 1913 with \$200,000 subscribed for the three institutions. Approximately half of this represented PC's share and much of it was put into endowment. Some of the funds went toward construction of a badly needed combination science hall and library facility, erected in 1915 for \$35,000. The remaining funds to build it Douglas raised in amounts of \$15,000 from Mrs. Kennedy of New York and \$6,000 from Clinton.

This building also was designed to include space for a gymnasium that could be used until a separate athletic facility could be acquired. So under this arrangement for the next nine years, the ground floor housed a court area for basketball and other physical activities, the second floor held the library with reading and study rooms, and the third floor was devoted to chemistry, physics and biology. The building was named in honor of Founder William P. Jacobs.

On the faculty at that time to help with the plans was G. H. Cartledge, who taught both chemistry and physics here from 1913 through 1915. He later gained distinction as a scientist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

President Douglas believed staunchly in the value of physical activity as an integrated part of the educational process. And he felt that fundamental to this should be an expanded program of sound intercollegiate athletics which would also make PC more attractive to young men.

In 1913, the college lifted the ban on intercollegiate football. The trustees appropriated \$1,000 to put into good condition the field located about where Springs Gymnasium now stands. (Baseball had been played here for a number of years, and sometimes a long fly ball into left field would hit Alumni Hall in the air—an automatic grounds-rule double). Students already were engaging in a disorganized brand of football, as recalled in these words of P. D. Mazyck '12:



J. Boyd Kennedy  
Economics  
1912-1946

I had used at a prep school. This was the only outfit on campus. We started just kicking the ball, then picked up sides to scrimmage. No uniforms or pads—you can imagine the torn and soiled clothing. Thus was planted the seed of PC football.

Among the student leaders in the movement to get football approved was William P. Jacobs II (grandson of the founder), who helped to organize and manage the first team in 1913. He also played on it and received the first Block P to be issued for football participation at PC.

Everett L. Booe, a former star college athlete at Davidson and minor-league baseball player, directed that team. He was added to the staff as PC's first coach and as a physical instructor to inaugurate a physical training program that would be required of all freshmen and sophomores three times weekly throughout the year. Basketball also had its small beginning on campus that year.

Booe and his successor the next year, E. C. Theller, both scheduled a mixture of high school and college football teams. Although the records show winning seasons, the rivalries started then against Furman, Newberry and Wofford began on a losing note.

Then, in 1915, Walter A. Johnson arrived from Milwaukee to become coach and physical director. He brought with him a magnetic personality, the same kind of drive for excellence that Douglas possessed and a balanced perception of athletics acquired at the Normal School of Physical Education in Battle Creek, Mich.

Just 22 years old then, Johnson began a career that spanned 43 years here and brought to him and to Presbyterian College unusual distinction in the field of athletics. His abilities and enthusiasm produced highly

*(Below left)*

*These student editors produced the first issue of the PaC SaC yearbook in 1914. W.P. Jacobs II works at far right, with brother Ferdinand across from him.*

*(Below right)*

*Among PC's early musical groups were the glee clubs and the 1914-15 concert band which struck this pose for the yearbook.*

*(Bottom left)*

*Construction of 1915 added Jacobs Hall as a combination library and science facility, with colossal ionic portico and paired columns.*

*(Bottom right)*

*And for its first nine years, Jacobs Hall basement served as gymnasium and basketball court—moving play indoors.*





competitive teams. Even more important, his personal integrity made the name PC synonymous with sportsmanship, and his vision of athletics invigorated the entire South Carolina sports scene. Out of this mixture of fight and fair play came the widely recognized element labeled "the PC spirit." And before Johnson's career ended, he would realize the unprecedented honor of having the student bodies of three rival colleges (Clemson, Furman and the University of South Carolina) hold special occasions to pay him tribute.

For a number of years, Johnson coached football, basketball and baseball. Shorter seasons then provided the time for coach and players to engage in all three. These were considered the major sports, but there were also teams in tennis and track. Individuals participated in the South Carolina Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament (the first winner listed on its singles championship trophy was that of PC's own Darby Fulton for the year 1911). And trackmen pointed for the five-mile cross-country run held each year on Thanksgiving.

Football promptly became the most popular campus sport. In addition to their spectator interest in varsity contests, the students formed teams within each class and had hot competition to decide the non-varsity campus championship.

The student body remained fairly stable at around 150 through 1920. This fact precluded the need for much faculty enlargement, but new faces appeared on the scene from time to time. Dr. William E. Hoy, with PhD from Princeton University, began his nine-year tenure in biology in 1918. The next session brought two others who would serve PC with unusual distinction for the next 25 years (1919-44): Dr. Frank Dudley Jones,

(Below)  
Only 22 when he arrived here in 1915 to begin his long career, Coach Walter Johnson often worked out with his small squad.

(Below right)  
Real intercollegiate play in football began with this first 1915 Johnson team: left to right, top row—Pryse, Johnson, W. Fulton, McMillian, Belk, M. Woodson, D. Fulton, Carmichael; middle—Boulware, Galloway, McAfee, Barksdale; bottom row—R. Woodson, Eichelberger, Bell, McKeown and Brice.





professor of psychology and philosophy as well as an eminent historian, who had been minister of the Clinton Presbyterian Church; and Harry E. Sturgeon, professor of chemistry, with training and faculty experience from Purdue University. Jones inspired students in his several fields of expertise, while Hoy and Sturgeon together provided the finest undergraduate science preparation in the state.

Because of the limited student body and relatively simple operations of PC's first half-century, most of the administrative duties were handled part-time by faculty members. For example, Professor Woodworth doubled as registrar right on through the Douglas administration. Professor Spencer handled the business details as bursar for more than 20 years—until John Holland Hunter, a 1918 graduate, was brought in as full-time business manager in 1921. Hunter remained a popular campus figure until 1942, known affectionately to the students as "Hawk."

And after the death of Professor Bean, the part-time librarian who first brought order to the college collection, young alumnus Henry M. Brimm '17 served full-time in this capacity for five years (1920-25) before starting an illustrious career that would lead to international notice as librarian at the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia.

World War I had its impact on the campus. Many upperclassmen left in 1917 to join some branch of the armed forces. That fall, all students were required to be on the athletic field in good weather and in the gymnasium in bad weather for 20 minutes of army sitting-up exercises. In addition, there was a drill of one-hour duration three times a week. Since this activity was under the direction of Walter Johnson, it had to be discontinued in early 1918, when he volunteered to join the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

The 1918 catalog carried this entry under the head "Loyalty to Government":

In no institution has patriotism run higher than in the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. The College, faculty and student body are absolutely at the service of our country. Practically every member of the faculty has been engaged in some work for our cause. Many have delivered speeches in behalf of Liberty Bonds, Red Cross work, YMCA work, Food Conservation, etc. A number of professors spent their entire Christmas holidays helping with questionnaires. Any call made by the Government is willingly responded to. Our upper classes have been shot to pieces by students leaving for different branches of service.

The fall of 1918 found PC with a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps. Campus facilities were placed under Army jurisdiction for this program which began on October 1 and ended on December 12, a month after the Armistice.

Approximately 100 students were enrolled in the SATC, with the purpose of training officers to assist the war effort. Although classwork continued on regular schedule, the entire school was oriented toward the military. Barracks regulations were enforced in the dormitories, with "Reveille" and "Taps" signaling the start and close of each day, and passes were issued to leave the campus. Close-order drill was conducted twice daily, in the morning and afternoon, using off-brand foreign rifles—the only ones available.

Within a few weeks after closing its SATC operation at Presbyterian, the War Department established one of the nation's first units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps here in January, 1919. The campus, now returned



William E. Hoy  
Biology  
1918-1927



F. Dudley Jones  
Psychology, Philosophy  
1919-1943



Harry E. Sturgeon  
Chemistry  
1919-1943

to civilian atmosphere, saw the military routine limited to some morning calisthenics, drill twice weekly in the afternoon and one hour of classwork on tactics. Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Ansel Godfrey '22, a student then, recalls:

There were almost 100 students in the two companies of our battalion. We had to get practically every student in school to take part to have enough for the unit. We wore regular Army uniforms, with wrap-around leggings, and drilled on the old football field in the area where Springs Gymnasium is now. By the spring of 1919, the Army was able to provide 1903 Springfield rifles.

Maj. Frederick J. deRohan was sent by the government to organize the unit, but the first real ROTC commandant here was Col. E. L. Glasgow, who served from 1921 to 1929. Participation in ROTC was required of all freshmen and sophomores and voluntary for juniors and seniors on a selective basis.

The two literary societies had been sponsoring for several years the bi-monthly literary magazine known as *The Collegian*. Then in 1914 appeared the first issue of the PaC SaC yearbook, a title derived from the school's name of Presbyterian College of South Carolina. As for the *Blue Stocking* student newspaper, it entered the scene in 1919 under circumstances described in these words many years later by Carl W. McMurray '20:

When I returned to Presbyterian College for my senior year after having been in the Navy, I decided to undertake this project concerning which I had given much thought during the first few weeks after the term opened. My first step was to survey the financial problem and to get a quotation from a publishing company for the cost of printing and to canvass the merchants for advertising.

On the basis of this, I decided to assume personal responsibility for the financial success of the venture. Then I selected the most capable men I knew

(Below)

A mid-afternoon pause for Dr. and Mrs. Douglas, with daughter Elizabeth in this 1912 setting in front of the president's home.

(Below right)

Almost the entire student body of the 1918-19 session lined up on Neville's steps for this yearbook photograph. Enrolled: 148 men, 12 women.

(Bottom)

At drill on the football field, this ROTC battalion of the 1919-20 session was among the first formed in the nation.



to serve on the staff with me, and I pledged them to secrecy so that the first issue might appear on the campus as a surprise. The secrecy worked and few of the students and none of the faculty knew about it until they were confronted with the fact.

That first issue was dated October 17, 1919, and altogether nine issues under my editorship appeared during the 1919-20 school year. In view of the infancy of the paper, I decided to select my successor and his staff before the end of the year and to help them in their efforts that they might not fail to carry on during the next year. That second editor was Anthony W. Dick, who took over the editorial helm near the end of my senior year.

I greatly cherish the memory of my association with those capable and faithful men who served with me on the staff during the first year. Their enthusiasm was as great as mine, and together we started the *Blue Stocking* on its way—not knowing whether it would survive the year much less for longer years that have followed.

What an enterprising start for a newspaper: to have a scoop on the first issue!

Like the literary societies, the YMCA organization continued the leadership role in student activities it had played since the early days of the college. Student government, headed by a duly elected student council, began about 1920.

Among the special-interest organizations (some of them short-lived) of the early 1920's were: a glee club, Pi Kappa Delta forensic fraternity, Chi Beta Phi scientific fraternity, Lambda Phi Gamma musical fraternity, Sigma Upsilon literary fraternity, Gamma Sigma journalistic fraternity, Athletic Council, Ministerial Band, Camp McClellan Club (ROTC summer campers) and International Relations Club. The Sigma Kappa Alpha was established in 1925 to recognize academic excellence. It continues to serve that function. A whole array of home-area groups had their pictures included in yearbooks under the names of the Charleston County Club, Chester County Club, Columbia Club, Georgia Club, Greenville Club, Rock Hill Club, Sumter County Club and the like.

Social fraternities, which had first made their appearance here in 1890, only to be banned in 1909, were reinstated in 1921. The campus chapters of Pi Kappa Alpha (1890) and Pi Kappa Phi (1907) returned and were soon joined by Kappa Alpha Order, Chi Tau and a local group known as the Owls. They were permitted to use rooms on the third floor of the Administration Building for meetings and limited social affairs. A Pan-Hellenic Council, with one representative from each fraternity, coordinated their social activities.

Dances were held off-campus—mainly in Copeland Hall, located upstairs in a building on the Clinton square. Many of these affairs were scheduled on football weekends. Also, a big Pan-Hellenic Weekend in the spring featured Friday and Saturday night dances plus an afternoon tea-dance. The annual Junior-Senior was another big social affair. Altogether, the schedule would include five or six campus-wide dances, with visiting orchestras sometimes brought in from Carolina or some other nearby school, and a number of smaller activities. Local girls and those coming from hometowns were supplemented by "dates" from neighboring colleges such as Converse, Chicora, Greenville Woman's College, Lander and Winthrop.

There also were numerous church socials that brought PC students together with Clinton girls, and much entertainment was done in local homes. Besides lasting friendships, quite a number of marriages resulted from relationships stimulated by these occasions.



A. F. Fant  
Physics  
1920-1930



Mrs. Myrtle Hunter  
Dietician  
1920-1941



Edward L. Glasgow  
ROTC  
1921-1929



Students did not travel out of Clinton much in those days. Automobiles had not yet grown numerous anywhere, and the campus vehicles consisted of a few faculty cars and three or four owned by students. Add one more: an alumnus recalls a dormitory janitor who, through off-campus enterprise, managed to own an Essex automobile. He sometimes rented it to students.

Fortunately, Clinton had been blessed with good passenger train service since its early days, providing students with the most convenient means of getting to college. Now, in the early '20's, the railroad depot became abuzz with a most unusual brand of social activity on many afternoons around 2 o'clock. Four passenger trains—two each of the Seaboard and the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens railroads traveling in opposite directions—met in Clinton at that hour. One train with each line had to get on a siding. The result was a layover of at least 30 minutes each day, as passengers changed and other business was transacted.

For PC students, this was a time for boarding the trains and visiting with all of the college girls enroute to their various destinations. Many collegians traveled along these lines, so the trains often were well-populated with young ladies heading to and from college. Arthur Lynn '29 remembers that on some days much of the student body would head for the depot in downtown Clinton. He said Saturdays and the approach of Christmas holidays were especially popular days for travel and, therefore, for the brief railroad socializing.

*(Below)*

*The plaza by 1919 already showed benefits of planning, plantings and landscaping.*

*(Bottom left)*

*Equipment was simple and basic in early 1920's, when PC's football teams gained stature for hard, fair play.*

*(Bottom right)*

*Cars parked close to the sidelines for this 1920 game. And small but enthusiastic crowds got right up to the football action on field.*





Athletic teams and other traveling groups also utilized this transportation. Such trips had to be worked around train schedules, however, which necessitated longer time intervals and some overnight stays. These considerations would disappear with the arrival of the automobile.

Coach Johnson recounted some intricate arrangements that had to be made around train connections to less convenient points. For example, getting the 40 miles to Spartanburg and back on the same day for a Wofford game involved a series of train changes and waits that made it a trip of almost 24 hours. And he recalled that, after a Saturday afternoon game in some places, the team would have to stay over until Monday, because Sunday train travel for PC students was forbidden as a desecration of the Sabbath.

Occasionally, a freshman would arrive in Clinton in the middle of the night, alone and scared, and find himself deposited beside the tracks without direction. The helping hand usually came, as described by Henry P. J. L'heureux '28:

In September, 1925, I arrived by train in Clinton for the first time. I was alone, and it was about 4 o'clock in the morning. The local policeman met the train. I was the only person to get off. He took pity on me, a complete stranger, and took me to Alumni Hall on the PC campus. Tired and sleepy after a long trip, I was soon asleep on a vacant mattress. I was welcomed to college by a friendly roommate, students and faculty and administrators. God bless their memories.

The college canteen of this era was located under the right back corner of the Administration Building (Neville Hall), where headroom was available. Operated by a student, it offered a limited array of school supplies, sandwiches, cookies, candy and soft drinks.

Hazing of freshmen was strictly prohibited, but some "ratting" did take place. And it was usually done in a spirit of mutual goodwill. J. R. Bruce Martin '29 likes to tell this story:

During the latter part of the 1924-25 school year, John Spratt, one of our fun-loving freshmen who liked to tease, got into trouble with senior Charles Woodside, Jr., in his room on the third floor of Spencer Hall. Spratt picked up a picture of Woodside's beautiful girlfriend and called her an "old hag." Woodside immediately went to work with his paddle—just as President Douglas was walking past Spencer.

Hearing the sound of a paddle striking someone up on the third floor, Dr. Douglas climbed all of the stairs, walked into Woodside's room and caught him in the act. "Mr. Woodside," he said sternly, "I am surprised at you for hazing that freshman. You know it is a shipping offense." But freshman Spratt thought quickly and saved his hazer's college career by saying: "Dr. Douglas, we were just swapping licks."

Another synod-wide financial drive was launched in 1919 under the direction of the Rev. M. E. Melvin. It had the appealing title of "Million Dollar Campaign," with Presbyterian College designated to receive one-half of the total.

Subscriptions met the campaign goal by December, 1921, which meant that PC now had pledges for \$500,000 in capital support. Pledge payments were expected to provide this amount over the next few years.

More encouragement came to President Douglas in 1922, when the General Education Board of New York offered a challenge grant of \$125,000 if PC raised an additional \$250,000 for its endowment by 1927. The Board earlier had provided \$5,000 annually for three years to enable the college to increase faculty salaries.



John M. Hunter  
Business Manager  
1921-1942

By 1923, all of Dr. Douglas' hard work in building the plant, program and faculty had begun to pay off in South-wide recognition of PC quality. This was the year of full accreditation, when the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools granted membership with unanimous vote and special recommendation. Applications for admission mounted. Student enrollment showed the type of steady increase that demanded expansion of facilities.

Judd Dining Hall was enlarged in 1923 with an addition that more than doubled the size of the original structure and provided the capacity to seat as many as 400. Food operations continued under the management of Mrs. Myrtle Hunter, whose motherly concern for serving good meals made her a campus favorite. Visiting athletic teams enjoyed coming to PC especially for that reason, and some faculty members ate regularly in the dining hall.

The new athletic center became a reality in 1924 with the erection of Leroy Springs Gymnasium. A close personal friend of Dr. Douglas—cotton manufacturer Col. Leroy Springs of Lancaster, S. C.—contributed \$100,000 for this building, which was planned by gymnasium experts to include the latest design concepts of a sports facility. Enthusiastic students dedicated their next yearbook in honor of the donor.

Built to encircle the football field behind the gymnasium was a track modeled after one Coach Johnson saw under construction at Harvard while attending summer school there. (The track proved so superior that every state meet was held here between 1925 and 1958.) Only limited stands were available for football seating then.

That same year, Smyth Dormitory was built to provide resident

(Below)  
Varied student activities were  
illustrated in a 1920 brochure.



accommodations for 72 students. This \$95,000 structure of red tapestry brick with limestone trim was named in memory of Dr. Thomas Smyth, for over 40 years the pastor of Charleston's historic Second Presbyterian Church. His son, Capt. Ellison A. Smyth of Pelzer, S. C., made the initial gift of \$25,000 toward the cost of construction.

Capt. Smyth, another noted industrialist and a member of the board of trustees, also gave to the college his superb collection of South Caroliniana. This material today forms the foundation of a section of the library which brings considerable distinction to PC as a major resource on the history, development, culture and background of this state.

Other major donors to the Douglas administration included C. E. Graham and John T. Woodside, both of Greenville, with gifts of \$100,000 and \$40,000 respectively, and Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York with several contributions amounting to \$43,500. John McSween, Sr., of Timmonsville and Orangeburg industrialist George H. Cornelson also supported the college generously.

Roger L. Coe, a 1919 PC graduate, returned in 1924 for a 13-year faculty tour—mostly as professor of education. Also that year, Henry T. Lilly came from McCallie School in Chattanooga to serve as professor of English. Although he remained here only two years, he became significant to PC history as the man who recommended Marshall W. Brown to President Douglas. Lilly and Brown had been close friends and colleagues at McCallie and fellow graduate students at the University of Vienna.

When Lilly learned that Douglas planned to create a separate department of history at PC, he suggested his friend as a most gifted teacher. The president verified this assessment and hired the 25-year-old Brown ahead of an experienced teacher with PhD from Harvard. It was the kind of perceptive "judgment call" that made Dr. Douglas a good chief executive.

Marshall Walton Brown was a Newbern, Tenn., native and Centre College graduate who had been teaching at McCallie for three years. His PC assignment called for versatility. Although he was the total history department, responsible for all of its courses, Brown also taught a section of Bible his first year. And when the president wanted a fine arts offering the second semester, Brown increased his load to 17 hours with a music appreciation course. No phonograph was available that first year, so the course consisted mostly of a history of music, with some explanations about different musical forms.

This young professor would remain thereafter at Presbyterian College. His active career would cover the 38 years between that 1925 beginning and his final retirement as president in 1963.

With the signing of Marshall Brown, President Douglas got a bonus the next year in the person of an attractive young woman named Lillian Gross Brown. Born near Chattanooga and educated at Tennessee College, she had worked at McCallie School as registrar and was engaged to Brown at the time he left for Clinton. She joined him here after their marriage in 1926. Although she did not become a part of the PC staff immediately, "Mrs. Bee" would later engage in one of the most unusual relationships a college wife ever enjoyed with students and alumni.

Dr. Brown remembers his bride getting an impressive introduction to Presbyterian College when President and Mrs. Douglas had them over for dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Jones. Not only was Douglas a striking personality, but Jones had probably the most versatile mind on the



*Marshall W. Brown  
History, Dean, President  
1925-1963*



*Roger L. Coe  
Education  
1924-1937*



*Lonnie S. McMillan  
Football, Basketball, Track  
1924-1960*



campus. At the close of the evening, Mrs. Brown said:

"Marshall, if the rest of the faculty are anything like Dr. Jones, you have gotten yourself into some very fast company."

Coach Walter Johnson had started his football program on the ambitious note of playing large and small colleges alike. By 1924, it had developed to the point where he brought in Lonnie S. McMillian as coaching colleague and assistant physical director. The well-rounded McMillian had been a star on Johnson's first eleven in 1915 and eventually captain of all three major teams—football, basketball and baseball. He finished PC in 1921, after time off for Navy service, and coached the Clinton and Thornwell high school teams before joining the college staff.

Like so many other dedicated individuals before and after him, Coach Lonnie Mac put his roots deep into PC turf. He also would become a vital part of the college's athletic tradition—coaching almost every sport, freshman and varsity, at one time or the other—and gaining wide recognition for an active career that spanned 36 years.

Together, Johnson and McMillian built an overall sports program that brought much prestige and publicity to the college. Playing in the old Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (SIAA), their teams competed on almost even terms against all of the larger South Carolina schools and developed intense rivalries with Davidson, Erskine, Newberry and Wofford.

As a matter of fact, the football rivalry with Davidson grew so intense that a fight erupted in 1925. The two teams were playing on neutral ground in Rock Hill, a town about equally divided into partisan camps. Suddenly, the hard contact on the field led to fist-fights among the players, then spread to students in the stands. Although hardly a riot, this affair did cause football relationships between the two Presbyterian schools to be suspended for the next 25 years. (The series was resumed in 1949 and continued through 1967.)

The early Johnson teams soon became known by the nickname "Blue Stockings." Johnson always insisted it was originated by sports writers simply commenting on the fact that his players wore long blue socks similar to stockings (after all, there were White Sox and Red Sox in baseball). Coach Johnson's explanation may simply be coincidental to the fact that the phrase "blue-stockings Presbyterian" goes back informally quite a few years in the denomination's history. Dr. Ben Lacy Rose of Union Theological Seminary in Virginia offered this account of how the unofficial tag evolved:

In 17th century England, one who wore blue stockings (usually of coarse weave) was dressed in homely fashion. The Little Parliament of 1653, which was called together by Oliver Cromwell, was contemptuously referred to by the king's men as "that blew-stockings Parliament," because of the puritanically plain attire of its members as well as their strict moral code of conduct. The phrase followed the Puritans to this country. So "a blue-stockings Presbyterian" came to mean a Presbyterian with strong puritan leanings.

At any rate, the sports nickname was shortened to "Blue Hose" in 1954—presumably under the assumption that it sounded somewhat fiercer to carry onto the field of athletic battle.

Although limited numbers of women had attended regularly as non-resident students the previous 40 years, there was a ten-year period (1921-31) when no girls were enrolled at PC. This interlude occurred in response to synod efforts to get as many young ladies as possible to enter



and strengthen Chicora College. The women's school already was starting its fatal decline that brought merger with Queens College of Charlotte within the decade.

"Where Men are Made" became the motto. It reflected justified pride in a well-balanced program of high quality designed to develop the whole person.

The rigorous curriculum demanded 84 semester hours of general education courses to include four years of language other than English, two years of English, three of Bible, a year each in two laboratory sciences, one year of mathematics, a semester in economics or political science, and one semester in psychology.

Completing the 134 hours required for graduation, 50 semester hours would be selected in accordance with the Table of Major Courses—composed of these 11 major subjects or groups: 1. English; 2. ancient language; 3. modern language; 4. history, economics, political science, sociology; 5. psychology, logic, education, philosophy; 6. Bible, ethics, apologetics; 7. mathematics; 8. biology; 9. chemistry; 10. physics; 11. general science.

In addition to these hours were the requirements for military science.

(Below left)  
The Junior-Senior remained a social highlight in 1923, as shown here in decorated Judd Dining Hall.

(Bottom left)  
Players of 1920 tennis team: ready for action on the courts next to Jacobs Hall. Tennis followed baseball as PC's oldest intercollegiate sport.

(Bottom right)  
Student government got its start with the 1920-21 session and this student council.



The first two years of compulsory ROTC eliminated the necessity of continuing to require classes of physical activity.

PC had been operating on a two-semester calendar since 1920—a change from the three terms of earlier years. No summer work was offered.

From almost every aspect, this period was the best of times thus far for Presbyterian College. Spirits ran high, enrollments topped 200 and continued to rise. And the plant, program and prestige of the day seemed to assure an easier road ahead.

But there were intimations of financial troubles to come. An agricultural “depression,” hitting the South in the early 1920’s, began to tighten its grip on South Carolina. Eventually, some people lost their farms, and students had to drop out of school. Support from the churches, for both current operations and capital purpose, began to slacken.

About one-half of the pledges on the synod’s “Million Dollar Campaign” could not be paid, because the money simply was not there. Necessary buildings had been erected and other commitments made in the expectation of getting the entire \$500,000 subscribed for PC. But only \$270,000 of the amount was ever received. Much of this, as it came in, had been put into endowment to enable the college to claim \$77,000 in matching funds from the General Education board (the remainder of the challenge went unmatched).

*(Below right)*  
Leroy Springs Gymnasium ranked with the South’s best upon its completion in 1924 at a cost of \$100,000. Consultants planned in the latest design concepts in athletics.

*(Bottom right)*  
The \$95,000 Smyth Hall, with space for 72 students, also was added to the college plant in 1924. Continuing the Georgian Revival style, it featured a central Ionic portico and flanking end pavilions.



Benefactor Leroy Springs



Timing became an important factor. Another year of favorable economic weather and the hard-working Douglas, undoubtedly, could have sustained his fund-raising momentum to clear all obligations. After all, his administration already had raised more than \$1 million. He personally had secured approximately \$600,000 of this amount—most of it outside regular synod channels.

But time was running out.

By 1926, total liabilities of the college reached \$180,789, compared to \$13,712 three years earlier. Even so, endowment stood at just under \$300,000, and overall assets came to more than \$1 million. The position was stronger than that of many hard-pressed colleges of the day.

Then came the real blow: Dr. Douglas announced he had accepted the presidency of the University of South Carolina. He had refused attractive offers in previous years. But the faltering economy imposed financial reverses upon him, too, and he felt obliged to take the Carolina position for the sake of his family. He closed his 15½ years of service to Presbyterian College in December, 1926.

The progress of PC under Douglas far exceeded that of any previous administration. He served with zeal and sacrifice—and his family backed his efforts. When the limited college budget prevented fund-raising trips to distant cities, his wife cheerfully used some of her wealth to provide financing.

By 1926, however, unfortunate investments had wiped out the estate Mrs. Douglas had inherited. The household expenses in Clinton and other family commitments made it difficult to pay monthly bills.

Just at that time, President Douglas received an insistent invitation to head the University of South Carolina at compensation over \$10,000 per year—more than double his PC salary. The invitation persisted as a matter of public knowledge through his several months of deliberation. Douglas told the PC board of trustees that a salary raise from his current \$5,000 to \$6,000 would enable him to remain in Clinton and meet necessary bills. But his request was rejected. An influential minister-trustee pointed out that no Presbyterian minister in South Carolina had a salary exceeding \$5,000 and that the church college president should not expect more.

History suggests a harsh judgment on the board's refusal to provide the additional one thousand dollars in pay to the man who had produced so much for Presbyterian College. Marshall Brown, a close associate of that day, said of the Douglas decision:

"He genuinely loved PC as if it were his own child. He hated to leave. I know for a fact that he had, only a few years before, declined one offer to become president of a larger and richer college in a neighboring state."

Finally, after a delay that stretched from spring to December, Dr. Douglas accepted the invitation to become president of the University of South Carolina. He gave the state's largest institution an excellent administration for almost five years—until his death in office on August 1, 1931.

Presbyterian College faculty, students and other constituents deplored the loss of the popular Dr. Douglas—especially at this crucial time. He had reached the hearts of everyone (and many pocketbooks) in his dedicated efforts to propel this college into its position of educational leadership. He had set a tone of excellence that caught the imagination in a special way. Many people beyond the campus considered Davison M. Douglas to be

(Below)

*This sketch in the 1926 yearbook caught the spirit of the jazz age that enlivened PC and other campuses.*





the premier college official of the state.

Listed below is a brief statistical review of Presbyterian College progress under his administration:

	1911	1926
Students:	87	276
Faculty & officers:	6	20
Campus:	30 acres	45 acres
Major buildings	4	8
Library collections:	3,500	10,000
Total assets:	\$150,000	\$1,023,653
Endowment:	\$5,000	\$297,244
Operating budget:	\$10,000	\$82,000
Annual church gifts:	000	\$20,000
College fees:	\$170	\$420
Liabilities:	\$27,377	\$180,789

(In considering the above figures, it should be remembered that these were days of high dollar value and relatively small operations at most colleges. For example, the University of South Carolina—the state's largest school—had an enrollment of only 1,400 in 1927.)

After Dr. A. E. Spencer again had served as acting president for the next six months, a professional educator replaced Dr. Douglas at the PC helm. He was Dr. Burney L. Parkinson, then director of extension at the University of South Carolina—a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., with PhD from Peabody College.

Parkinson's administration holds the PC record for brevity. He remained only the one school year (1927-28), then left for a state job in Alabama and eventually had a long tenure as head of the Mississippi State College for Women.

During his brief stay in Clinton, President Parkinson tightened the curriculum further after a study by outside consultants. He was a good Presbyterian churchman and capable educator but, apparently, lacked the ability for fund-raising and the temperament for the type of work and sacrifice that accounted for the Douglas accomplishments. Few gifts were secured; the college debt increased substantially in the nine months of his administration.

Parkinson's experience here brought him frustration and a personal concern for his career. These sentiments he expressed in his final report to the board of trustees. It faulted the previous administration on certain management practices, deplored the decline in church support, criticized conditions generally and recited what he considered to be an impossible array of presidential duties. Doubtful of the college's chance for survival, he resigned after just nine months in office.

Former President Douglas, from his office as head of the University of South Carolina, refuted Dr. Parkinson's charges with heated indignation. Dr. Douglas said that his successor had been fully appraised of both the assets and liabilities of the PC situation—including the president's responsibility for securing financial support. He pointed out that, whereas certified public accountants of a leading auditing firm had annually examined and verified college books and procedures, Parkinson brought in a different firm which took a different approach to its method of evaluation.

One thing is certain: Dr. Parkinson was correct in his assessment of an overloaded presidency. His resignation report expanded in great detail upon the extent of the duties he had to perform. Actually, this review only served to emphasize the magnitude of the task Dr. D. M. Douglas



had stretched himself thin to handle for more than 15 years.

Parkinson also touched on certain areas that needed special oversight. Among these, he urged the board that sound administration dictated establishing a new position of dean of instruction. Upon authorization to take this action, he promptly nominated Marshall Brown as the man to become the first dean of Presbyterian College. For Brown, the youngest man on the faculty at age 28, it came as a complete surprise. President Parkinson simply said to him at the start of the 1928 Commencement exercises that "an announcement is going to be made today. Don't say you won't do it until you talk to me."

Besides announcing the deanship, the trustee chairman also disclosed to the Commencement crowd that Parkinson had resigned as president.

Dr. Parkinson expressed himself frankly to Brown in a conference later that day. He considered the PC situation hopeless and said:

"I think two years' experience as a dean can be professionally advantageous for you, but I see no future for Presbyterian College. You will have greater security if you accept the position offered you at that Tennessee university."

Marshall Brown noted later: "I had little idea what a dean was supposed to do, but I thought it would be interesting to learn. And I was willing to give it my best. As for PC's future, I felt we had a good thing going here and would make it."

While enrolled that summer in history study at the University of Wisconsin graduate school, he began his own training program on how to be a dean. He simply went to the academic dean's office and sought out all available information on the duties of a dean.

(Below left)  
The student newspaper as it appeared in this April, 1922, edition—the third year of publication. C. J. Milling served as editor that year.

## P. C. FROCKS CITADEL AND ERSKINE!

### The Blue Stocking

"ALL FOR P. C. AND P. C. FOR ALL"

**JUNIOR-SENIOR BANQUET    PRESBYTERIANS    SECEDERS BOW IN DEFEAT**  
**A BRILLIANT SUCCESS    STRIKE STRIDE    BEFORE BLUE STOCKINGS**

P. C.'s BIGGEST SOCIAL EVENT IN THE YEAR ENDED HERE TONIGHT. PRESBYTERIANS WON BRILLIANT GAME AT ERSKINE IN THE EVENING.

The Annual Senior Banquet, which was held at the P. C. Hotel last night, was a brilliant success. The guests were entertained by the Junior-Senior Banquet Committee, and the evening was a most enjoyable one. The Presbyterians won a brilliant game at Erskine in the evening, and the Seceders bowed in defeat before the Blue Stockings.

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P. C. LEADER IN THE YEAR ENDED HERE TONIGHT. PRESBYTERIANS WON BRILLIANT GAME AT ERSKINE IN THE EVENING.

The P. C. College, which was founded in 1825, is a most interesting one. The college was founded by the Presbyterians, and has since that time been a most interesting one. The college was founded by the Presbyterians, and has since that time been a most interesting one.

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Burney L. Parkinson  
President, 1927-28



# Hard Survival in the Great Depression

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*Stock market crashed right after PC opened its vital fund-raising drive.*

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*This 1927 aerial view of the PC campus showed eight major buildings and three homes among the growing oaks. It spread over 45 acres.*

Presbyterian College began its 48th year with the past decade's progress now seriously threatened by another financial crisis. The Douglas administration had produced a modern college environment with expanded plant, program and endowment as well as academic recognition through accreditation by the Southern Association. When the region's economic breakdown stifled support, however, larger commitments led to larger indebtedness.

Upon this scene came John McSween in September, 1928.

Son of a Timmons ville, S. C., business and church leader, he earned degrees at Davidson College and Columbia Theological Seminary—with additional post-graduate work at the University of South Carolina and the Biblical Seminary of New York. He served as an Army chaplain on the Mexican border and with the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, then was pastor of several small churches before going to Central Presbyterian Church of Anderson, S. C., in 1925.

McSween was 40 and in his fourth year at Central when the trustees named him 11th president of Presbyterian College. Popular and respected, an eloquent speaker, he cut a strong figure as a large, athletic man exuberant in spirit and in his human relationships. He also was a sound administrator who had turned down promising business opportunities to enter the ministry.

Presbyterian College enrolled 224 students (all male) that first September under John McSween. There were 18 faculty members, eight major buildings on a 45-acre campus and total assets valued at just over \$1 million. Statistics in the official minutes of the Presbyterian Educational Association of the South had PC comparing well with older, better-known Presbyterian colleges. Actually, PC led in the amount invested in plant and equip-



ment per student, as indicated in the figures below:

College	Faculty	Students	Value of		Library Books
			Property	Endowment	
Centre	28	240	\$ 501,762	\$1,249,106	31,711
Davidson	44	611	\$1,243,787	\$ 949,361	24,566
Hampden-Sidney	16	250	\$ 700,000	\$ 178,000	16,000
Presbyterian	18	224	\$ 752,513	\$ 337,205	12,000
Southwestern	24	450	\$1,520,000	\$ 375,370	35,000

On the negative side, however, the May 31, 1928, audit listed a debt of \$346,018. Analysis of the debt indicated it had gradually accumulated over the previous five years, primarily in these three categories: \$154,742 toward plant additions; \$83,328 for interest on notes and bonds; and \$67,762 as the cumulative operating deficit during these years.

The problem had started in 1923, when churches and individuals began falling behind in pledged commitments as a result of the widespread economic reverses throughout the South.

As reviewed in the previous chapter, the board of trustees pursued building plans based on \$500,000 in subscriptions to that "Million Dollar Campaign." When only half of this pledged amount came to the college, construction debt resulted. Also during these years, PC had structured its program around a synod-budgeted amount of \$29,940 annually for the school's current operations, but the churches could produce only 55½ percent of the commitment. Result: the \$67,762 shortfall accumulating from five years of operating deficits.

Although \$346,018 was no small debt—especially for that time—John McSween accepted the presidency with the conviction that strong support could be restored, thereby freeing PC's many attributes to become a great

(Below right)

A 1930 advertisement used the slogan "Where Men Are Made," since PC was still in its decade of no women within the student body. The Georgia Synod had just joined in support the previous year, and hard times kept charges low.



John McSween  
President, 1928-1935

## PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

"WHERE MEN ARE MADE"  
CLINTON, S. C.

Some reasons why thoughtful parents should give serious consideration to Presbyterian College in the vital decision as to the institution to which shall be intrusted the sacred responsibility of a boy's training and development:

I. THE COLLEGE IS OWNED, CONTROLLED AND SUPPORTED BY THE SYNODS OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

It is a College of the Church, for the Church, and by the Church.

II. THE EQUIPMENT IS MODERN AND ADEQUATE.

The College ranks with the best in the South as to investment per student in plant and equipment.

III. THE STANDARDS ARE HIGH.

Selected student body limited to 300. Faculty composed of scholarly, Christian gentlemen, specially trained. Graduates ranking high in universities and professional schools.

IV. THE COSTS ARE REASONABLE.

Expenses are kept as low as is consistent with the maintenance of high educational standards.

Inclusive charges from \$387.50 to \$427.50.

Correspondence invited.

JOHN MCSWEEN, President.



small college. After all, besides the excellent plant facilities, Presbyterian had a growing reputation for academic accomplishment. Of 160 graduates in the last four years, 28 had gone to theological seminaries, 10 to medical colleges and 21 to the best graduate schools of large universities.

With all of his spirit and ability, McSween undoubtedly would have accomplished his goal of financial stability in normal times. The South was recovering from its slump. But the dedicated young president could not anticipate the 1929 "crash" that suddenly propelled this nation into the Great Depression. As it turned out, he did well to sustain the operation while preserving the college's basic character and quality. Many other institutions failed to survive the times.

The McSween administration began on a strong note in 1928, with the Synod of Georgia joining the Synod of South Carolina in control and support of the college. This action meant a new charter to legalize the shared ownership and to change the name from the Presbyterian College of South Carolina to simply Presbyterian College.

Now, the two synods were united in their support of three institutions: PC, Columbia Theological Seminary (which had moved from Columbia, S.C., to Decatur, Ga., in 1926) and Thornwell Orphanage. Because the Florida Synod also supported the latter two institutions, sentiment developed to have it join in PC support, too. This move was recommended by a General Assembly survey, but it failed to materialize. (Davidson College, recently released from its Georgia constituency, decided to preserve its Florida connection.)

Although the addition of Georgia Presbyterians meant little to PC in terms of financial support during the first few years, it did encourage more students from that state to enroll here. And the long-term significance of this expanded relationship makes it one of the major developments in PC history.

Several other notable developments occurred during John McSween's first year in office.

For one thing, he immediately confirmed the appointment of Marshall W. Brown as PC's first dean. The board had approved this recommendation by outgoing President Parkinson, but Brown had wanted the new chief executive to be free to name a dean of his own choice.

This selection assured continued sound academic development, for Marshall Brown later became recognized among the outstanding deans of the South. He also retained his full teaching load as history professor—the position he came here to fill in 1925.

In assuming direction of the academic program, Dean Brown appraised it as good in many places but with some weaknesses that needed attention. He worked at it for 17 years: toward tighter requirements, more coursework in the major fields and more PhD's on the faculty. He sought especially those teachers who would be inspiring to students in the classroom. New standards were set for the hiring of professors, and higher degrees of formal graduate training were established for professorial rankings. Of the academics then, Brown said:

"Not every department measured up to standards, but we had rigorous work in many areas and sent out graduates well-prepared. The quality was such that leading graduate schools welcomed our applicants, and the deans of several medical schools said they gave priority to PC graduates.



Lillian G. Brown  
Registrar  
1928-1945



Willard L. Jones  
Librarian  
1928-1941

They did not refuse anyone we recommended, even when their applications far exceeded available places.”

In one of his first acts after taking office, Dean Brown initiated a program of valedictory scholarships. By providing a grant of \$100 per year to high school first-honor graduates, PC increased its number of topflight young scholars. It was a simple program by today's standards but the first publicized one of its kind among South Carolina colleges. Others soon followed suit.

Most of the faculty and staff who welcomed President McSween in 1928 had long years of service to Presbyterian College. The roster included, in addition to Marshall Brown: A. E. Spencer in Greek and French; A. V. Martin in mathematics; Bothwell Graham in Latin and German; M. G. Woodworth in English; Daniel J. Brimm in Bible; James B. Kennedy in economics and sociology; William E. Hoy in biology; Harry E. Sturgeon in chemistry; F. Dudley Jones in psychology and philosophy; A. F. Fant in physics; Roger L. Coe in education; George W. Gignilliat in English; recent graduate Thomas H. Grafton as adjunct professor of Bible and mathematics; Walter A. Johnson, coach and physical director; Lonnie S. McMillian, coach and assistant physical director; and Col. Edward L. Glasgow, military science and tactics. John H. Hunter was business manager.

Fant died suddenly in the middle of that school year, and Hoy left at its close to join the Carolina faculty.

Brown had wanted more capable library service and was pleased with the staff addition of recent graduate Willard L. Jones as librarian in 1928. Jones would remain until 1941 and make a major contribution to the building and cataloging of this vital resource. He also developed the first

(Below)

*A messenger riding bareback on a mule brought the deed to this former plantation house, presented to McSween as a home for college presidents. It was first built in 1916.*



complete file of alumni in the McSween administration's early efforts to get former students more closely identified with the college in an organized way. Local clubs were started in several nearby cities, and alumni who paid \$1 per year dues received copies of the student newspaper.

It was in 1928 that President McSween asked the dean's wife, Mrs. Lillian Gross Brown, to fill in temporarily until a new registrar could be secured. She was not expected to have the usual responsibilities but only to keep attendance and scholastic records, with morning hours and salary one-half that of the full-time registrar. Although the salary did not change, Mrs. Brown gradually became a full-time, then an overtime worker—the unofficial adviser for many students. Eventually, she served for 17 years in this position, until Dean Brown became president.

At his opening home football game of the 1928 season, President McSween led the exercises dedicating Bailey Stadium, the brand-new facility to seat 3,000 for football and track. It resulted mainly from a \$10,000 gift from trustee W. J. Bailey, Clinton banker-industrialist, as a memorial to son William Cyrus Bailey, an alumnus of the 1908 class.

Dill Beckman '30 of Columbia recalls how he and other students helped attach the timber seats to the steel frame of that stadium. A few of those old oak planks remain intact today.

On a mild January morning that first year, John McSween was strolling around the campus when a black tenant from John Young's farm rode up on a mule and asked: "You Mr. McSween?"

Upon getting an affirmative, the black man handed the president a piece of paper and said: "Mr. John said to give you this."

The paper turned out to be the deed to a beautiful colonial-style home located across Broad Street from the campus. John Young—an unassuming bachelor and major land-owner—liked McSween, and this approach typified his simple way of doing things. Having inherited the home from brother George, he decided to give it to the college for the president's residence as a memorial to his late brother. It had been built in 1916.

McSween moved an attractive family into the new presidential mansion. His wife, the former Lina Washington Crews of Durham, N. C., would serve graciously as PC first lady for his seven years in office. And they had four active children in sons Allen and Bill (later PC graduates) and daughters Carolyn and Jean.

As president, John McSween preached to many congregations, spoke in his good-humored way to countless other groups in behalf of Presbyterian College and made numerous individual contacts. He proved to be an ambassador of goodwill in every quarter.

Colonel Leroy Springs, the Lancaster industrialist who had given \$100,000 for Springs Gymnasium in 1924, now added \$50,000 for an adjacent indoor swimming pool. This facility was dedicated at Homecoming on Thanksgiving Day, 1929.

Colonel Springs also figured in the big plans McSween and his trustee board developed during that first year: plans for an intensive fund-raising campaign among South Carolina Presbyterians to lift the burden of debt.

Entitled "Program of Deliverance," the campaign sought \$350,000 to put PC on "a sound financial basis for future development." It had a challenge in terms of three conditional offers totaling \$148,000 for endowment, if a successful drive could eliminate the debt by January 1, 1931. The conditional offers came from these sources: Colonel Leroy Springs—\$50,000;



*Mrs. John McSween*



John T. Woodside of Greenville—\$50,000; and the General Education Board of New York—\$48,000 (the Board had awarded \$77,000 in matching funds three years earlier).

The campaign seemed a "natural." Besides removing all debt and current interest payments, it would claim the \$148,000 challenge for endowment, thereby bringing this invested resource to almost \$500,000. And in these two accomplishments, it also would dispel the expressed concerns of the accreditation agency—now beginning to make noises about financial stability.

Well-promoted and well-organized right down to the local church level, the "Program of Deliverance" began on October 4, 1929, with a giant kickoff rally attended by several hundred pastors and leading laymen from throughout the state. The enthusiasm appeared to assure success.

Before the end of the month, however, Black Thursday hit the stock market, triggering the Depression that shattered the American economy. The campaign hardly stood a chance. Eventually, it did bring in just over one-third of its goal—but by then, the funds had to be used in keeping current operations afloat.

George Palmer '31 of Columbia recalls those days:

When I first came to PC as a freshman in the late '20's, all seemed serene and prosperous. Laurens County appeared to be one vast cotton field, a few roads were paved, about one-half of the townspeople owned cars, and radio was beginning to come to some homes. There was not a single radio at the college, so some of us boys would go to Charlie Cooper's garage to hear a program. I remember one October night when Mr. Cooper and I sat up until 11 o'clock to hear Al Smith make a radio campaign speech from Baltimore. . .

. . . Then the Great Depression came and a tragic era had begun! It swept

(Below)

*The hope and enthusiasm of PC's great financial drive soon lay shattered among the economic ruins of the 1929 "crash" later in October.*

A COLLEGE FREE  
OF DEBT . . . .

THE NEWS  
presbyterian College  
PROGRAM OF DELIVERANCE

. . . . CAN BETTER  
SERVE OUR CHURCH

VOL. I, No. 1

PUBLISHED BY PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, CLINTON, S. C.

OCTOBER 9, 1929

## Presbyterian College Program of Deliverance Launched

### "No More Valuable Agency"

Rev. John McSwen, President,  
Presbyterian College,  
Clinton, S. C.

Dear Mr. McSwen:

Especially through the students who enter the ministry, Presbyterian College, at Clinton, S. C., is rendering to the Church in South Carolina and Georgia, and wherever the Church has projected its program, a service, the value of which cannot be estimated. At present there are fifteen Presbyterian College men at Columbia Seminary, which is thirty-two per cent of the student body. In former years P. C. has sent to Columbia, for theological training, many of her choicest sons.

From personal knowledge of P. C. men at the Seminary, and as fellow workers in Presbytery and Synod, I wish to say to Presbyterians of South Carolina, that the Church has no more valuable agency for producing trained leaders than her college at Clinton.

I have two sons who are now stu-

### Great Rally of General Committee Marks Official Opening of \$350,000 Campaign

The Presbyterian College Program of Deliverance is now definitely under way.

A great educational rally of several hundred pastors and leading laymen from all parts of the Synod of South Carolina, held at Clinton on Friday, October 4, marked the official launching of the campaign to raise \$350,000 to liquidate the college indebtedness, and thus place the institution upon a sound financial basis.

This rally, the meeting of the General Committee, was marked by a rising tide of enthusiasm in which leaders saw promise of ultimate success for the campaign.

With William P. Jacobs, Clinton, as general chairman, and Rev. John McSwen, president of the College, as associate general chairman, forces are now being organized throughout the Synod for the carrying out of the Program.

PASTORS WILL EXCHANGE  
PULPITS TO STRESS PROGRAM

### "No Duty More Urgent"

By  
REV. HENRY WADE DUBOSE, D. D.

The campaign to deliver Presbyterian College from debt will test the mettle and church loyalty of us all. I think it will do more than that. It will determine whether or not the Presbyterians of South Carolina are intelligently concerned about the future leadership of the Church.

Our college at Clinton is the cornerstone of Presbyterian Education for an important group of Southeastern states. Without this college as a foundation, Columbia Seminary would be seriously handicapped. Without Columbia Seminary, Presbyterianism would be sorely handicapped from South Carolina to Louisiana.

But this is not half of the matter. There are imperative reasons why strong Christian colleges should be maintained in our land today. Their influence may be the decisive factor in the battle against secularism and agnosticism.

Presbyterian College rests on splendid foundations. It has a magnificent campus and group of buildings, an ad-



in like a tornado, and everything seemed to rock like trees in a great windstorm. The college atmosphere changed. Letters from home usually brought more bad news, and many fine students had to leave school. Just no money anywhere. Those of us who managed to hang on lived a subdued life and hoped for the best.

Although many students did have to withdraw because of finances during those years, strong church contacts and other influences kept the enrollment moving ahead. During McSween's tenure, the student body increased approximately 30 percent: from 224 in 1928-29 to 287 in 1934-35.

The number of Georgians here rose from 16 in 1927 (the year before their synod united in support) to 53 in 1934.

Another key enrollment factor was the return of women students. Young ladies had attended PC as day students since its founding in 1880 until 1921, at which time girls were encouraged to enroll in Chicora College to strengthen this woman's school. Then in 1931, with that failing college about ready to unite with Queens and with financially pressed area families needing to educate their daughters locally, PC again opened its doors to women. Twenty-six responded to that first call. Some transferred from other schools; others entered as freshmen.

Mrs. Georgia Blakely Thomason '34 of Clinton recalls:

I was a student at Erskine then, and I will never forget the telephone call I got from my brother Gus. He was a PC student, and he was so excited as he said: 'Georgia Bee, you can come to PC next year, because we are going to let girls back in.' Now I was enjoying Erskine, but I dearly loved PC. I grew up near the campus, knew so many of the boys there and knew what a fine program it offered. I also loved those wonderful dances. I could hardly wait for next year.

Dances were an important part of the social life then—perhaps more than in later years because of limited mobility. Forbidden on campus by synod action, they were held in Copeland Hall, on the second floor over Kellar's Drug Store, located on the town square. Music was provided by PC student orchestras, other college bands and occasionally by a more professional group.

The Pan-Hellenic Council, composed of representatives of the six social fraternities, took the lead in most of these activities. Fraternities, banned at PC for the period 1909-21, now included: Pi Kappa Alpha (established here in 1890, reinstated 1921), Pi Kappa Phi (1907, reinstated 1921), Kappa Alpha (1924), Alpha Lambda Tau (1927, later Sigma Nu), Alpha Kappa Pi (1928, later Alpha Sigma Phi) and Beta Kappa (1930, later Theta Chi).

Less than 50 percent of the men joined fraternities then (about the same as presently), and most of the dances were open to all who could afford tickets priced at \$2.50 for a three-dance weekend series. Fraternities also held individual socials occasionally in their limited quarters: Beta Kappa, Kappa Alpha, Pi Kappa Alpha and Pi Kappa Phi all situated on the third floor of the Administration Building; Alpha Kappa Pi and Alpha Lambda Tau, in rooms uptown.

As with any age, student lifestyles in many of their frivolities reflected customs of society generally. Parties, pranks and various other inconsequential acts broke the regular routine. Life was relatively simple. Homes and churches entertained . . . men dated the girls of Thornwell, Clinton and Laurens as well as the "coeds."

There were only two or three student cars (usually Model-T Fords) on campus during the early '30's. Weekend trips came frequently by hitching

rides along the highways. This “bumming” activity proved to be a popular means of getting home and to nearby women’s schools for the next two decades as drivers cooperated in picking up college students. Of course, there were always hazards of getting stranded along the way—especially at night—but that simply added to the spirit of adventure.

Bus travel was becoming more widespread, however, and trains remained a popular means of transportation. Jim Hafley ’39 recalls arriving at PC via the Seaboard Railroad from hometown Atlanta to start his freshman year: “Funny thing, I still remember the price of that one-way ticket was exactly \$2.69. The distance between the two towns was 180 miles, and that seemed like a thousand miles to me at that time.”

“Ratting” freshmen also continued as a popular activity of the pre-war period. The first few weeks of each fall were devoted to this custom in the belief that it served as mixer and spirit-builder while bringing to new students the humility they had lost as high school seniors. The custom included carrying identification signs, doing chores for upperclassmen, not walking in restricted areas of the campus, bowing to the corner mailbox and a touch of hazing. Although the administration took a dim view of hazing, it persisted during the opening weeks as laid down by paddles, belts, palmetto sticks, etc. (Most male college environments tolerated this activity before World War II).

With few exceptions, the PC hazing was done in a spirit of fun and generally remembered with nostalgia by those participating on both ends of the stick. One event that freshmen always anticipated with dread (later to laugh about) was the annual “Rat Run.” This routine of the first week of school consisted of all freshmen lining up on the Plaza in front of Spencer

*(Below right)*  
Some players discarded their helmets in this football game of the early 1930's as the white-jerseyed PC team beat its foe on Johnson Field.

*(Bottom right)*  
Track reached its peak here during this period on flying feet that won championships of the state and the SIAA.

*(Bottom left)*  
Although limited in number, women made a spirited return to the campus as day students and soon organized this first girls' basketball team.



Hall, each grabbing part of a long rope, and proceeding to snake their way slowly through the Thornwell campus and then around the sidewalks of downtown Clinton to the square.

Upperclassmen, mostly sophomores, accompanied the line with belts in hand. They moved up and down the squirming line, taking licks at evasive freshman "bottoms," until the entire route was covered. When the line reached the business district, the freshmen found that numerous merchants had opened their stores for the occasion and stood in the doorways passing out ample supplies of fruit, candy and ice cream sticks to each passing individual. Then, after a few singing performances around the town square's Confederate monument, all raced two blocks down Broad Street to be admitted free into the local movie theater. Welcome to Clinton.

There were better-organized sports available than this brief flurry of "ratting" freshmen. As a matter of fact, Presbyterian College had one of the broadest programs of intercollegiate sports among small colleges.

Walter Johnson, who had arrived in 1915 to develop athletics, was rapidly being acknowledged the dean of Southern coaches—universally respected and sought by other schools. During the 1928-29 session, he added boxing to the line-up of Blue Stocking varsity sports which already included football, basketball, track, baseball and tennis. When the ROTC formed a rifle team that year, it brought the total number of varsity sports to seven—and swimming plunged in three years later. In addition, there were freshman teams in football, basketball, baseball and track.

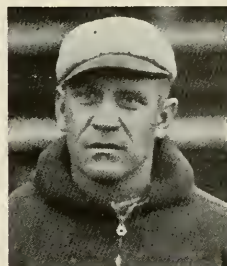
PC was best known in those days for its football and track teams. Johnson, assistant coach Lonnie McMillian and line coach Hugh L. Eichelberger '21 (former PC all-star, a Clinton businessman coaching part-time) produced football teams that often beat their small-college rivals and sometimes upset one of the several big opponents on each year's schedule.

For example, the 1930 team put its name securely in the record book with a formidable season. After an opening loss to Clemson, the little PC squad won its next nine straight—including victories over The Citadel, North Carolina State and Wake Forest on consecutive Saturdays.

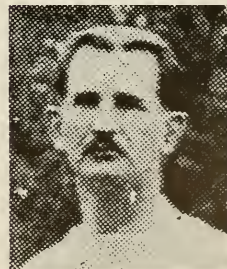
Meanwhile, over on the track, the teams of Coach Lonnie Mac were consistently winning the championship of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and also beating the field in several state meets. With its excellent cinder track, constructed by McMillian with volunteer student labor, PC was the annual host to the South Carolina Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet. In its colorful operation, this event became a spring sports highlight known by the state-wide press as the "Little Olympics." In 1933, PC's mile relay team finished second in the national Penn Relays.

Along with the fun and the sports came many serious moments. Most of the students felt privileged to be in college at all, for they truly represented an elite few nationally. They studied to prepare themselves, and so many worked in spare moments at whatever jobs were available—earning meager pay to help with the family financial burden. Sometimes a family would provide farm produce for the dining hall to offset tuition costs.

Religion had a prominent place on campus. The YMCA continued to function as a student-wide organization: coordinating worship services, sponsoring the annual Religious Emphasis Week and promoting fellowship. Short chapel programs were held each morning, Monday through Friday, with attendance required of students and faculty. Sometimes a visiting speaker led this service, but more often it was handled by a professor or



Walter A. Johnson  
Coach, Athletic Director  
1915-1958



Hugh L. Eichelberger  
Football  
1928-1936



member of the student Ministerial Club. The curriculum called for two years of Bible study as part of the general education requirements for either the BA or BS degree.

The duly elected Student Council presided loosely over the entire campus, promoting an honor system that dated back to 1915. Debating drew considerable interest as an extracurricular activity. And the International Relations Club and Chi Beta Phi science fraternity were especially active in their programs.

There seemed to be an organization for almost every student interest in those days. Some others included: Pi Kappa Delta honorary forensic fraternity, Sigma Upsilon literary society, Gamma Sigma journalistic fraternity, the Dramatics Club (also known as Sock & Buskin), which put on several plays a year. The Archons and the Musketeers were organized in 1931 to petition for a chapter of Blue Key national honorary leadership fraternity, which was installed on campus the next year. And the top scholars continued to be recognized by their selection to Sigma Kappa Alpha scholarship fraternity.

The glee club had long been a popular activity. It assumed added importance in 1932, when Dr. Stephen M. Huntley arrived on campus to begin his eight-year tenure as its director and professor of romance languages. His glee club traveled more widely in presenting musical programs to churches and schools—often accompanied by the student orchestra.

Another program adding breadth and an entirely different dimension to Presbyterian College life was the ROTC unit. Its discipline—like an island in the rather free campus flow—touched every able-bodied student during the freshman and sophomore years of required participation. And most cadets

*(Below)*  
Waiting at mealtime for the Judd Hall door to open was a standard part of the daily routine in pre-war days.

*(Below right)*  
And once inside, students found tables set and platters of food ready for the seated meal in a homey atmosphere.





chosen for the advanced course elected to remain another two years for the advanced work qualifying them for commissions as second lieutenants in the Army Reserve. The PC battalion of three companies and a band generally numbered around 200 cadets.

The military unit, which had fared well since its 1919 inception, received an extra boost when Captain R. E. Wysor arrived in 1929 as professor of military science and tactics. He served for eight years, longer than any other commandant before or after him. And when he left as a major in 1937, the little PC unit ranked with the finest ROTC groups in the Southeast. That position was established in regular Federal inspections on campus and in the annual summer camp competition at Camp McClellan, Ala. All rising senior ROTC cadets from every college and university had to endure the six weeks of rigorous field training. They operated in school units then, and the PC cadets consistently won the General Proficiency Cup as the mark of superiority over all other colleges. During the Wysor period, PC finished first on five occasions and second twice.

Even so, the military schedule represented only a small, if active, segment of the campus calendar. Most of its activity centered around the morning drill period, which also was considered good physical conditioning. Throughout the school year, the PC cadets drilled first thing after breakfast every morning, five days a week. To be sure, these workouts encouraged participants to get up for breakfast and sent each day off to a zestful start—especially on cold winter mornings.

Perhaps the best remembered non-commissioned officer to serve on the ROTC staff here was Sergeant Sterlin Young. He joined the unit in 1931 and stayed through several changes of command during 17 years at Presbyterian College.

There were occasional attempts to have PC change its name. Some students and alumni wanted a name more distinctively individual, one not as readily confused with the denomination. So periodically during these years, the suggestions surfaced. And the Alumni Association even appointed a committee to recommend one to the board of trustees. The board seemed willing to make the change—provided a suitable substitute name could be agreed upon—but the idea failed at that point. One name often referred to was that of “Poinsett College.” It had the obvious advantages of retaining the popular PC designation, and it also would honor distinguished South Carolina botanist and internationalist Joel Poinsett. Among the other “P” suggestions were “Pickens College,” “Pinckney College,” and “Palmetto College.” Probably the most appropriate was “Douglas College,” to honor the former president. While the movement, obviously, failed to rally sufficient support, it provoked some interesting speculations for a time.

Because he liked young people and had a keen sense of humor, President McSween related well to PC students. He mixed sociability with high standards of conduct and spoke eloquently of honor, morality and Christian faithfulness. Although they often fell short of his standards, the students saw him as the genuine article. They respected his manly piety, as evidenced by these words of the 1930 yearbook:

He has a thorough understanding of young men and sympathy with them in their problems. His high ethical standards and his deep religious influence exercise a salutary influence over the students, and he enjoys the love, respect and admiration of the entire student body.

The action that spoke loudest of Dr. McSween’s attitude toward his



Stephen M. Huntley  
Romance Languages  
1932-1940



Robert E. Wysor  
ROTC  
1929-1937



Sterlin Young  
ROTC  
1931-1948

students came in 1934 and put him in conflict with one of his most highly respected trustees.

Seeking to change the South Carolina Synod's policy of not allowing dances on campus, the student body petitioned the synod to permit campus authorities to govern all campus activities. Dancing was not mentioned per se, but it was felt this change would achieve the desired results. The board member, a lay delegate to that particular synod meeting, spoke strongly against campus dancing and the petition. He was quoted in the daily press as labeling the student action "insubordination."

When the synod rejected the petition, a front-page editorial in *The Blue Stocking* student newspaper blasted the trustee for his remarks. The board member demanded that the student editor make a public apology or be severely disciplined. Although Dr. McSween deplored the editorial and tried unsuccessfully to persuade the writer to apologize, he would not take the requested disciplinary action. Whereupon, the board member resigned and withdrew any future support of the college.

In his report of this to the PC board, Dr. McSween concluded with these words:

I was unable to secure a willing apology from the student and, while deeply regretting the incident, I did not feel justified in preferring action against him before the faculty . . . I do not feel that there was in the matter sufficient ground for action against the student, and such would have struck at the right of free press on our campus.

With this decision, President McSween set the precedent for a free student press which has been a PC fundamental over the years. It has been possible only because of the mature editorial responsibility shown by most student editors—dating back to the early days of the college publications.

Student initiative had founded *The Collegian* literary magazine around the turn of the century, the *PaC SaC* yearbook in 1914 and *The Blue Stocking* weekly newspaper in 1919. Because they were completely edited and produced by students (except for printing and some photography), these publications grew in student interest and esteem. By the 1930's, they had reached a level of good professional standards by individuals who, though untrained, were serious about excellence and about maintaining campus credibility.

The synod furor over the dancing issue also led Dr. McSween to express this sentiment in his board report:

The debates in the Synod of South Carolina on the matter of dancing here at the college have not helped our cause. It has seemed to me that much unnecessary heat has been released in these debates and many statements made in the heat of the debate which were unnecessary, unfounded and harmful not only to the college but to the whole matter of the relationship of the Church to her young people. We must recognize the right of the Church to order our social as well as our intellectual and spiritual activities, but it is my conviction that this board is better qualified to direct the details of the social life of our students than a body like the Synod. It is clearly evident to me that to permit, supervise and regulate dancing by the students on our campus would be the best possible solution of the whole matter and would conserve the highest interest of all concerned.

Dancing really was no issue among most Presbyterians, and it occurred informally in fraternity rooms even though the larger dances were not held on campus until years later.

Actually, during the McSween era, ties grew stronger between the Church and its college. The Synod of Georgia came to the PC campus for

its 1929 meeting—the first one held out-of-state. This assembly was a joint affair with the South Carolina Synod, which met at PC four consecutive years.

Synod youth conferences staged at Presbyterian College were among the most popular summertime activities for South Carolina high schoolers. In a rather restricted society before the era of youth mobility, these well-supervised programs offered week-long opportunities for boys and girls to stay in college dormitories and use the recreational facilities in a summer-camp type fellowship that also included religious instruction. Many lifelong friendships were formed at these conferences which attracted up to 300 youths each year. In addition, the program also introduced PC to many future students. (Summer conferences continue to the present day.)

Except for conferences, the campus essentially closed its doors during these off-months until McSween inaugurated the five-week college summer session in 1933. It was designed primarily for public school teachers needing course-work, although some regular students enrolled each year. Even with its limited numbers, the summer school did perform a service for the area. And it, along with the conferences, provided some additional income for the PC operation.

Every penny counted then, as the Depression drew the reins tighter and tighter.

*(Below)*

*Another donation from Leroy Springs added a swimming pool wing to Springs Gym.*

*(Bottom left)*

*The addition of this tiled indoor pool now gave PC one of the finest sports centers among Southern colleges.*

*(Bottom right)*

*Camp McClellan summer camp put ROTC theory to the test under rugged Army conditions for the advanced cadets who would earn commissions upon graduation.*





By 1933, South Carolina churches could squeeze just \$12,626 from their budgets for PC (off 20 percent from the year before), and the entire Georgia Synod added \$1,699. All other gifts came to a grand total of \$435. Income also was very small from an endowment mostly committed to debt service. And the endowment corpus itself recently had dropped \$74,000 in one stroke from the loss of a block of stock of a South Carolina cotton mill forced into receivership.

At one point, the board increased fees to raise more funds, but it was still faced with the necessity of committing almost one-fourth of the total collected fees to financial aid for the hard-pressed student body. Raising fees did not seem to affect the attendance in putting PC in this comparative position with other colleges:

**Tuition, Room & Board for Year**

Presbyterian:	\$397.50	Duke:	\$589.50
Furman:	381.00	Davidson:	506.00
Coker:	380.00	South Carolina:	267.00
Erskine:	355.00	Clemson:	232.40
Wofford:	331.00		

(Putting these fees in perspective, a new automobile could be purchased then for \$500.)

In other efforts to bring the operating budget in line, the board reduced salaries on four different occasions during the 1928-35 period. President McSween led the way by dropping his own salary from \$5,000 to \$3,500. Marshall Brown, for his service as dean and only history professor, had reductions from \$3,600 to \$2,400. And in some cases, a professor's \$1,600 salary included meals in the college dining hall. (Low figures, indeed, but some public school teachers then were paid just \$65 per month.)

PC's enrollment for the 1934-35 session totaled 287 students, of whom 27 were women. Other statistics indicated 210 of the men living in the four dormitories and 77 individuals attending as day students; and a state representation as follows: South Carolina—205; Georgia—53; North Carolina—10; Virginia—3; West Virginia—3; Alabama—2; Florida—2; Mississippi—2; Wisconsin—2; and 1 each from Kentucky, New York, Tennessee, Utah and Korea (a missionary's son). During the first semester, 175 students indicated career preferences in these numbers: medicine—50; teaching—36; ministry—17; law—13; engineering—11; journalism—11; business—11; other fields—26.

President McSween's report to the February, 1935, meeting of the board of trustees would be his last. He expressed his conviction over the

(Below left)

*Parking was the least of campus problems in those days when less than half-a-dozen cars were owned by students. They left crowded from stem to rumble seat on weekend trips to women's schools and other places.*

(Below right)

*What the fashionable couple wore on campus for special occasions during the 1930's.*



value of Presbyterian College to society and to the Church, reiterated his faith in PC's future and commended the faculty in these words:

I am sure that no finer group of Christian gentlemen has ever been assembled in any one project of our Church. In the face of all the uncertainty, the pressure of lowered salaries and mounting cost of living, the scrutiny of accrediting agencies and all the discouragements of the past few years, this noble group of God's servants has carried on in a spirit of uncomplaining self-sacrifice and complete harmony which has been a constant source of marvel and inspiration to us.

His report noted operating deficits accumulating to \$64,709 over the past six years, total liabilities at \$323,587 and endowment at \$274,971. Actually, the situation could have been much worse had not efficient management over this period decreased operating costs by 22 percent, increased student body size by 30 percent and increased income from student fees by 62 percent.

The key to distress was the lack of outside financial support from churches and individuals struggling to survive their own economic plight. Total gifts from every source during the years 1929-1935 amounted to \$388,488. The sources: from both synods for current operations—\$120,011; from the "Program of Deliverance"—\$147,690; from friends for physical properties—\$105,190; and from friends for endowment—\$15,597.

The McSween administration can be credited with saving Presbyterian College during the depths of the Depression. At the same time, church relationships were expanded, and PC continued to grow in public esteem.

Students knew vaguely of the college's tight financial situation. But after all, money was scarce everywhere then, and so many people and institutions seemed to function on the ragged edge. Here, they could appreciate fine facilities, good academics, an enjoyable social life, and interesting programs of sports and other extracurricular functions. But they started getting concerned in 1934, when the Southern Association gave PC only a year in which to meet certain financial standards. When these standards could not be reached, the accrediting agency—at its December, 1935, meeting—placed the college on its approved non-member list until the balance sheets improved.

In the meantime, Dr. McSween had finally decided to accept one of the many calls he had received during his PC tenure. Churches had wanted him as pastor, and several other colleges—including Washington & Lee—had sought him as president. But he stuck loyally to his mission here until he felt a change in leadership might prove beneficial. Upon learning of his intentions, the student body petitioned him to remain as president—but the decision had been made.

John McSween returned to the active ministry as pastor of Chester's Purity Presbyterian Church. He served there from 1935 to 1942, then went for a three-year presidency at Tusculum College (Tenn.) before closing his active career as minister of the Greenville (S.C.) Fourth Church in 1951. He and Mrs. McSween then retired in Clinton, where he continued to support the work of Presbyterian College. In the successful \$1.8 million campaign of 1962, for example, he served as honorary chairman and exerted his great influence in speeches before church groups throughout the state. He died on May 3, 1964.

"John McSween truly loved the Lord," Marshall Brown said of him later. "As much as any man I have ever known."

(Below)

Years after retirement, John McSween continued to speak eloquently on occasion in behalf of the PC program.







## Jacobs to the Rescue and Wartime Service

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*Bold action by the founder's grandson restored confidence and lifted debt.*

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*US Senator James F. Byrnes addressed the Commencement exercises of 1936, at which William Jacobs was formally installed as PC president. Ceremonies were held on the basketball court of Leroy Springs Gymnasium.*

On the board of trustees at the time of Dr. McSween's resignation was alumnus William P. Jacobs II of Clinton, a 1914 graduate and grandson of PC's founder. He wanted former board chairman Henry Wade DuBose to take the presidency, but Dr. DuBose was committed to his ministry at the Spartanburg First Presbyterian Church.

The board's choice was Jacobs, who at age 41 already was recognized among South Carolina's most promising young businessmen. Fellow trustees liked his brand of initiative and felt that now—in the time of gravest fiscal exigency—was the time to install the first businessman in the college's long line of presidents. He finally agreed to serve temporarily as acting president while the board searched for a replacement. After impressive results during his first eight months at the helm, Jacobs accepted the permanent status with the understanding that he would handle it in conjunction with his regular business activities. He would assume responsibility for the financial and promotional ends of the PC operation while leaving the daily campus management under the overall supervision of Dean Marshall Brown.

William Jacobs brought to this task wide business contacts, unusual organizational ability and what Dean Brown has described as "the energy of three men." At the time he became president, he was a leader in the textile field as secretary-treasurer of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, president of both Jacobs & Co. (printing) and Jacobs Religious List (advertising) and vice-president of Clark, Jacobs Advertising of New York City. (After leaving PC, he would become head of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.)

During the wartime period of his presidency, he felt it a patriotic duty to accept an additional load as chairman of the South Carolina Civilian Defense Council and as consultant to the Quartermaster General. After working with him in this latter capacity, Brigadier General E. B. Gregory, 67

Quartermaster-General of the US Army, said: "Bill Jacobs is a man who ought to be incorporated."

Deep loyalties and his compelling sense of service caused Jacobs to come to PC's aid at this critical time. It was his college as an alumnus and the child of the church in which he served as elder. His grandfather had founded the school and his father had been a member of its faculty and staff. Because he rejected the thought of second-class status for so promising a product, he put in ten years of incredible effort that pulled the college back from the brink of disaster and left it in sound condition. Truly, here again was the right man at the right time in the history of Presbyterian College.

In an affectionate PC reminiscence, late church leader C. Darby Fulton '11 (a Presbyterian Church US moderator) referred to Jacobs in these words:

William Jacobs—this man was my closest boyhood friend. I was supposed to live in the dormitory when I was here, but I spent every weekend at his house over there in the woods. They had awfully good things to eat. Their Sunday dinners were out of this world. Jake shared with me every privilege that he had in his home. I was one of the family.

He was, I believe, the most capable man that I have ever met in my life. He was a mediocre student—and that's giving him the benefit of the doubt—but he dominated every activity on the campus. While I was here and during his student regime, he inaugurated the glee club and managed it, the orchestra and managed it. He started the college annual. He organized the first football team and managed it. He organized tennis and managed it; and he brought tennis to the peak which this sport has achieved when he was later the president of the institution.

I hope you will pardon me when I say the election of William Jacobs as president of this college stands out in my memory as the great incongruity of



A. E. Spencer  
French, Greek  
1891-1945



M. A. Woodworth  
English  
1902-1940



Bothwell Graham  
Latin, German  
1903-1941



Daniel J. Brimm  
Bible  
1910-1940



William P. Jacobs II  
President, 1935-1945

life. Here was a rambunctious boy, full of overflowing with mischief . . . always in trouble with his elders one way or another . . . imaginative, creative, full of life . . . overflowing with capacity. But never during our boyhood years of association could I have pictured him in the role of the president of the college, because he was always in trouble with the administration.

But he brought to this institution—at a time of great crisis and need—his wonderful capacity and versatility, his tremendous gift for promotion, and pulled it out of the fire, so to speak, at a time its very life was threatened.

Of all the ingredients William Jacobs brought to the presidency, perhaps the most important was his ability to inspire confidence. The financial instability was a big enough problem. Now, the action of the Southern Association poised an accreditation dagger over the heads of students, faculty, alumni and potential donors alike. It took the form of one basic question:

Would Presbyterian College, despite growing prestige in many areas, be able to survive this latest blow?

Jacobs moved swiftly to dispel any doubt. He immediately tackled the financial problems with drastic action. A skillful public relations professional, he established a publicity office, sent Dean Brown to leading graduate schools to assure continued acceptance of PC graduates, and laid plans to move ahead confidently with expansion of curriculum and faculty.

He sought and received suggestions from students and faculty. He tried to involve all constituencies and to keep them fully informed of PC developments through the press, literature and personal contacts.

In addition, he drew a favorable spotlight upon PC by originating special programs and projects, by inviting prominent guests to the campus and by making himself a recognized leader in private higher education. It was a

(Below)  
Informal afternoon "dates" on campus during dance week—ends found the girls wearing bobby sox and saddle oxfords, sweaters and skirts, as the popular dress of the 1940's.



J. Boyd Kennedy  
Economics  
1912-1946



F. Dudley Jones  
Psychology, Philosophy  
1919-1943



Harry E. Sturgeon  
Chemistry  
1919-1943



John H. Hunter  
Business Manager  
1921-1942





total program that exuded success, even when the life of the college hung by a thread.

Inevitably, not every best effort met with universal approval. He pushed hard with some public relations techniques now basic to all good college programs. He and the board were forced to liquidate much of the endowment to remove the deadweight of bonded indebtedness. And he made a few popular curriculum changes that cut across the grain of pure liberal arts.

The newly advertised motto perhaps said it best: "the college that dares to be different."

All of these things were not accomplished overnight. The first, immediate order of business for the new administration was to recruit a large new class—both for added income and to establish the fact that the temporary accreditation difficulty would not hurt. Alumnus John Osman '33 (later a Brookings Institution specialist) was added to the staff in June, 1935, as publicity director and field representative. All that summer, he and Coach Walter Johnson and Librarian Willard Jones covered the territory in search of students. It was the biggest recruiting effort yet. One hundred freshmen became the magic figure, and years later Marshall Brown would recall:

When registration began in Springs Gymnasium that September, there was real tension. We really did not know whether the college would be able to continue in operation. Times were so very bad, and we had just been hit with that accreditation problem. But students gradually trickled in. Then, near the close of the day, I really had a start. I looked over to where my wife was signing them up, and she was waving a card over her head as tears streamed down her cheeks. I rushed toward her and was relieved to hear her say: 'Oh, Marshall, we made it. I just registered the 100th student.' That was probably the tensest day I had in all my years with PC.

(Below)  
Marshall Brown combined his work as dean with teaching all history courses and assisting the busy president.



Actually, the number of freshmen eventually reached 117 and total enrollment for the 1935-36 session hit a new record of 335 (including 33 women).

This 13 percent enrollment increase over the previous year, coupled with President Jacobs' fund-raising efforts, enabled PC to operate in the black that year for the first time in almost a decade. The small \$780 surplus compared to deficits that had been averaging approximately \$11,000 annually.

Near the end of his first year, a *Blue Stocking* editorial salute endorsed his efforts enthusiastically and closed with these words: "... but his greatest contribution to us and to the school has been a rebirth of what he loves to call 'championship spirit'."

The next year, another student editorial praised Jacobs' "visions for PC" in words which included: "The present senior class, entering PC when clouds of doubt and despair and uncertainty hung heavy over the campus, will leave in a few months having seen these fears dispelled."

The most acute financial problem called for drastic action, and Jacobs took it as soon as possible. With approval of trustees and most bondholders, he used undesignated endowment funds to liquidate the \$263,000 of bonded debt and to cancel \$55,230 in accrued, unpaid interest—settling most of it for 50 cents on the dollar (creditors not agreeing eventually received full payment). This move left only \$52,095 in the endowment. While the income from it would be smaller, the relative operating position of the college was strengthened by removing the impossible burden of bond interest.

There remained a floating debt of \$65,312 composed of notes and accounts payable and accumulated back salaries due faculty and staff. It was refinanced with a \$50,000 loan to satisfy most of the immediate obligations.

President Jacobs now launched intensive cultivation efforts. Functioning without PC salary his first two years and taking half-time away from his own business affairs, he sought current money to prevent any more operating deficits while simultaneously trying to pay off the debt. Further, he felt a strong commitment to restore the endowment.

It was a big order in the bleak financial atmosphere of that day.

He encouraged individuals to give regular annual amounts (\$200 suggested) as scholarships to help offset the heavy drain of badly needed student aid. Eventually, more than \$10,000 was coming in each year to this program. Annual church-budget support from both synods rose gradually to \$20,000 by 1940. He sought out other gifts to the current fund as well as to endowment and facilities, but endowment money was especially difficult to raise in those days. The PC endowment by then stood at only \$83,747.

One constituency he sought immediately to cultivate was the alumni body. The McSween administration had made the first real advances in alumni organization by promoting local clubs in several key cities. They were holding occasional meetings, and interest in the general Alumni Association gathering at Homecoming was beginning to increase. Dr. Jacobs, a former president of the Alumni Association, now increased the emphasis. At the same time, he began a printed newsletter entitled the *Alumlite*, to keep former students better informed about PC and alumni happenings. It was an interesting little publication, chock full of news items, that went out

(Below left)  
Informal student-faculty forums on various topics, like this one in President Jacobs' home, emphasized PC's personalized approach.

(Bottom left)  
Seminar courses also stressed the new approach and boosted traditional teaching methods in classrooms re-modeled into forum rooms for atmosphere of learning.

(Below)  
The *Collegian* was a popular campus publication, ranked among the state's top college magazines of that era.



regularly for the next five years. Then, in 1940, he stimulated the formation of the Walter Johnson Club to encourage interest in and support of (\$10 dues) the PC athletic program. The first club president was Wiley Sholar '23, Greensboro, N.C., businessman and part-time sports official, who officiated in a Rose Bowl football game.

Despite Jacobs' best efforts on these fronts and his optimistic anticipations, the response proved disappointing. The loyalty of a small band of enthusiastic alumni inspired him, but overall, his board reports were not very positive.

John Osman supervised the *Alumlite* issues for one year as publicity director. In 1936, after receiving his PC degree, Hugh Holman took over the publicity function as Osman broadened his personal contact work. These appointments marked the beginning of specific departmental responsibility for public relations. The new department produced broader press coverage, where little previously had existed, and a wide array of attractive leaflets and bulletins developed over the next several years to keep various publics informed about PC.

Simultaneously with the printed word and some advertising, the Jacobs administration continued the earlier personal contact work so effectively done among the churches by Presidents Douglas and McSween. Because he pushed a tight schedule, Jacobs lined up intensive periods of concentration: Like speaking before each of the eight South Carolina presbyteries in one brief span; or arranging to appear with the glee club in ten influential churches during the spring season. Or staging a "PC Sunday" blitz among Presbyterian churches in a single city—with faculty members and students joining in simultaneous presentations before every congregation that day.

He preached and spoke before many groups for general cultivation. And he also traveled countless miles in making individual contacts with persons of means who might be encouraged to support this college. Another approach: he brought in a New York film company to make a 15 minute campus film for use in solicitations, recruiting and in general presentations.

Never let it be said that William Jacobs thought in small dimensions. In addition to broad promotion—perhaps as an integral part of it—he rallied colleges together for specific joint actions and carried some of his ideas to national levels.

In 1938, he was invited to present to the American Association of Colleges and Universities in Chicago his plan for a Federal Revenue Act amendment to stimulate philanthropy to higher education. He became the Association's official spokesman before Congress on this subject, making numerous trips to Washington to testify. The *Chicago Tribune* carried an extended editorial in praise of his efforts.

During the Jacobs administration, Presbyterian had the policy of including prominent businessmen and national leaders among its honorary degree recipients. Some of these people became close friends and supporters of the college. A notable illustration is that of Smith Richardson, president of the Vick Chemical Company and recipient of an honorary degree in 1937. Twenty-five years later, after reading of PC's drive for a new science building, he authorized his foundation to make a \$150,000 grant to the college. That gift completed the funds needed to construct what is now the Richardson Hall of Science.



Mrs. William P. Jacobs II



When Joseph E. Davies, US Ambassador to Russia, could not attend his honorary degree convocation here because of a sudden injury that confined him to Washington, President Jacobs arranged for a national radio hookup through the Columbia Broadcasting System. The degree was presented over radio from the PC campus. And standing by on the Washington end to act for PC in the ceremony with Ambassador Davies was Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The Jacobs touch in splendid simplicity.

Although Dr. Jacobs was away from the campus most of the time—on college and personal business—he remained in close contact. The student newspaper reported on his activities, and he tried to keep everyone apprised of developments. Periodically, he would appear in chapel for a forceful talk on his philosophy of a productive Christian life, or out on the court for an aggressive game of tennis.

Students also felt his presence through sons William P. Jacobs III '40 and Hugh S. Jacobs '41, as fellow students during half of his tenure. And some were entertained in the home by Dr. Jacobs and his wife, the former Edna Shockley, another gracious first lady of an old South Carolina family.

In his absence, the campus functioned administratively under Marshall Brown—who gave up his PhD work at Wisconsin as a result of the year-round demands of his PC responsibilities. Because the president was not in town enough to attend faculty meetings regularly and perform other administrative functions, Dean Brown gave frequent detailed reports to Jacobs.

The combined duties of dean and history professor provided Brown with broad insights into the entire operation. He related to the faculty and students as well as to the administration, and he used this background

*(Below)*

*Student orchestras were a regular part of the PC scene during the 1930's—like this 1939 group known as the Collegians. The orchestras played for dances and often accompanied the glee club on its annual tour.*



astutely in maintaining harmonious relations. He took special care in the recruitment of new professors, mixing some of the best young PC alumni with well-screened doctoral graduates of the finest universities. The selections added vitality and sophistication while maintaining the traditional values during a period of transition.

Although many of the older teachers remained active as the Jacobs era began, they would complete their careers during the ensuing decade. New blood and youthful vigor began to mix with the old.

With the retirement of mathematics professor A. V. Martin in 1935 after 39 years of service, Dean Brown recruited Neill G. Whitelaw (PhD, Wisconsin) as replacement. Dr. Whitelaw taught math during the 1935-36 session, then moved into physics for the remainder of his 32-year tenure at Presbyterian. Here, he became a living legend: A brilliant bachelor who cared deeply beneath his rigorous standards, he sent forth graduates to notable achievement as he fought the battle of crippling arthritis.

That same year, Harold S. Fish (PhD, Harvard) came as the biology successor to Dr. John Davis, and J. H. Workman (PhD, North Carolina) replaced Dr. Roger Coe in education.

Three promising young PC graduates were part of this faculty—starting careers that would lead them to international prominence. Tom Swedenberg '28 taught English here, 1929-36, on his way to writing the definitive Dryden works at the University of California at Los Angeles. Bernard H. Boyd '32 returned with two Princeton degrees to replace Swedenberg for one year and then teach Bible for six. Later, he would head the University of North Carolina religion department and combine classroom renown with summer archeological trips to the Holy Land. And Hugh

*(Below right)  
Freshman chemistry lab  
proved rigorous to most students. It was held in a facility created in Jacobs Hall by flooring the upper part of the old basement first used as a basketball court. The room later was converted into Black Magic Theater.*



Neill G. Whitelaw  
Physics  
1935-1967



H. Thomas Swedenberg  
English  
1929-1936



Holman '36, teaching as well as writing, would go on (in 1946) to the University of North Carolina and to future acclaim as distinguished educational administrator and author of 15 scholarly books.

As he continued to build the faculty, Dean Marshall Brown subsequently brought in such well-trained men as H. Earl Spencer (PhD, Cornell) in mathematics; John G. Bearden (PhD, Columbia University) in education; Lenthil H. Downs (PhD, Iowa), Kurt Webber (Oxford University) and John W. Harris (PhD, North Carolina), all in English; James R. Nielson (PhD, Iowa) and John W. Frey (PhD, North Carolina), both in modern foreign languages; John W. Forsyth (PhD, Princeton) in biology; and Edward F. Nolan (PhD, Princeton) in English.

When Willard Jones left the library for wartime service, he was replaced by acting librarian J. Isaac Copeland '31—another promising young alumnus who later would gain distinction as director of the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina.

Before World War II scattered the assemblage, these men and others joined the older professors and gave Presbyterian College a faculty to rank with the best. Sixty percent held earned doctorates.

Within a three-year period, five of the veteran faces disappeared from the scene. Professor M. A. Woodworth died in 1940, ending 38 years of service here. That same session brought the retirement of Professor Stephen Huntley after eight years at PC, and Professor Bothwell Graham's 1941 retirement broke a string extending back to 1903. When Professor F. Dudley Jones retired in 1943, the college lost a person whose versatility had brought him election to such diverse positions as chairman of the South Carolina Academy of Sciences, president of the S. C. Historical Association, moderator of the Synod and state representative to the Democratic National Convention. Professor Harry E. Sturgeon died in 1943, right at the peak of his service. Not only was his chemistry instruction a key to PC's superlative training in science; he also shared some of the administrative load as assistant to the president. Both Jones and Sturgeon spent 24 years on the faculty.

Oldtimers Spencer, Brimm and Kennedy lasted right on through the Jacobs administration with full loads.

All of these veteran teachers were among the stalwarts who made Presbyterian College. Quietly in the classroom, they were at the heart of what it was all about. They helped to set standards that brought academic excellence and gave to hundreds of students both training and philosophy for life. Not the least of their teaching was their own personal examples of loyalty and sacrifice in the time of PC's greatest need.

Bill McSween '39 recalls them as "scholars of the old school who demonstrated the extent of a liberal education . . . men who excelled in their own fields of study but who also knew, understood and could teach in other fields."

The spirit and loyalty of the entire faculty was underscored in 1936, when nine teachers were offered larger salaries by other colleges and universities. Only one, an acting professor with one year's service here, accepted the opportunity to move.

"These acts of unselfish devotion in such desperate times moved me more deeply than any other experience I have known," Marshall Brown said many years later.

Presbyterian's curriculum was built upon a basic program in the liberal



Bernard H. Boyd  
Bible  
1936-1943



C. Hugh Holman  
Public Relations, Radio  
1936-1946



H. Earl Spencer  
Mathematics  
1936-1947



arts and sciences. Its strength lay in sound fundamentals rather than a proliferation of courses. The library received a substantial boost in 1937 from the estate of Dr. W. I. Sinnott, a noted church scholar from Salters, S. C. He left Presbyterian College his collection of approximately 9,500 books—including rare volumes of history, philosophy and theology—and thousands of unbound pamphlets and magazines. The Sinnott gift immediately lifted the PC library collection to more than 20,000 volumes.

Admissions standards in most colleges of that day remained fairly flexible, but it is interesting to note that in 1938 PC enrolled 23 high school valedictorians among the 100 entering freshmen.

Overall, Presbyterian College offered preparation highly acceptable to the leading graduate and professional schools throughout the South and the East. To preserve the strong relationships in the face of the accreditation threat, President Jacobs sent Dean Brown on a wide swing of these institutions during the summer of 1935 and personally financed the trip. Brown traveled more than 6,000 miles and returned with only the most positive endorsements. That trip set the pattern for future ones, in which he personally surveyed the schools to make sure PC preparation continued to meet their needs.

Dean Brown was held in such esteem by his professional colleagues that he was elected chairman of the Association of Academic Deans of the Southern States in 1937.

Just one class's example of how PC graduates were sought: among the 58 finishing in 1936, a total of 24 entered post-graduate study. The list included eight in theological seminaries, four in medical schools, two in law schools, two in Columbia University for journalism and business, and

*(Below)*

*PC's radio curriculum had coursework that produced dramatic programs regularly aired by leading stations in South and North Carolina.*

*(Below right)*

*A little recording studio in Neville Hall provided the production facilities for this innovative program. It included radio writing and speech as well as production.*



an array of teaching fellowships to such schools as the University of Wisconsin in physics, Yale divinity school in religion, University of Michigan in English and philosophy, Duke University in mathematics, and the University of North Carolina. Other classes followed in a similar pattern.

To broaden the curriculum for students seeking more preparation with immediate job appeal, President Jacobs added a commercial department, several courses in radio and even had a brief flight into civilian pilot training.

Professor Kenneth N. Baker arrived in 1936 with a mandate to develop the business program. He came from the Newberry College faculty with degrees from the University of South Carolina and years of additional post-graduate work in this field. Baker would remain at PC for 32 years, instilling his practical business principles into the minds of hundreds of students. And Baker, too, became a campus tradition as he reaffirmed the tenets of free enterprise in his lively "a dollar's a dollar" style.

With the rising tide of radio popularity, President Jacobs anticipated an opportunity for Presbyterian College. In 1938 he recruited John M. Thatcher, director of the nationally known radio program, "The Buffalo Town Meeting of the Air" (Buffalo, N. Y.), to set up a department to train students in radio techniques and to record programs at PC.

The versatile Hugh Holman replaced Thatcher as radio director the next year. He spent the summer studying radio writing and production techniques in the CBS radio workshop in New York, then returned for a flurry of creative activity: 78 dramatic programs of 15-minute duration written, produced and recorded in the PC transcription studio during the 1939-40 school year. All were written and produced by Holman, with students in his radio speech and production classes participating. Each program was used on regular schedule by 15 leading radio stations in South and North Carolina. Holman also taught the formal courses in radio writing, and all of the radio courses drew student response. The college received fan mail from listeners and national attention from the broadcasting industry.

For several years, PC offered a civilian pilot training program which went under the catalog title of aeronautics. Dr. Whitelaw headed the three-man faculty for ground training, and flight training was conducted at the Laurens County Airport. No academic credit resulted from this cooperative program with the Civil Aeronautics Authority, but a number of students earned their private pilot's licenses.

Other new approaches were introduced into the existing program. Bernard Boyd drew much favorable comment for his creative writing clinic, for breaking from traditional methods and using the Princeton system of tutorial oversight. Plans called for shifting a number of courses more to the Socratic method, with emphasis on group discussion rather than lecture. Four classrooms were remodeled into seminar-type rooms to create an atmosphere more conducive to this learning method. And a series of informal student-faculty forums were held over a period of two years—meeting weekly at night in faculty homes and in the forum rooms on campus to discuss a variety of subjects. Under oversight of a special faculty committee, the topics might range from modern advertising to the ancient Greeks. PC put renewed emphasis on its "personalized education."

Jacobs acted early in his presidency to convert two old campus homes into badly needed centers for basic student services.

In 1936 the old Cottage Dormitory—first built in 1892 and later used as



*Kenneth N. Baker  
Business Administration  
1936-1968*



*J. Isaac Copeland  
Librarian  
1941-1944*

a residence—was turned into PC's first infirmary. Mrs. Drucie McSwain served as the nurse-matron. That same year, the wood-framed building (1906) which had been the original president's home received minor remodeling into a YMCA student center. With post office, canteen, lounges and a "juke box," it immediately became the favorite hangout. Both buildings were torn down years later.

With automobiles still not readily available and classes on a six-day schedule, students spent most of their time on campus. Social activities continued to center around occasional big dance weekends which involved a formal affair on Friday night, a Saturday afternoon tea dance and an informal dance that night. The "big band" era arrived, but the sound rather than "name" orchestras reached PC. Although the big dances still were not held on campus, the rhythm moved from old Copeland Hall to the new Clinton National Guard Armory when it was completed in 1937. The more spacious armory could be cool and drafty for a Mid-Winters series, but "jitterbugging" dance-steps kept the blood circulating.

One thing that did not change over this time was the warm hospitality of Clinton families in opening their homes without charge to the many girls who came from out-of-town as "dates" for the dance weekends. Students fed their visitors in the dining hall then, usually at no cost, which added considerably to the home-like atmosphere.

Old Judd Dining Hall was something of an institution in itself. Students collected impatiently outside before each meal, until doors were unlocked to admit everyone for the family-style service: large tables holding ten students each, all properly set and with tablecloth and napkins, and waited on by students who brought pitchers of milk and platters of food. Everyone was seated, ready to eat after the opening blessing. Some faculty members shared the fare as part of their compensation. John Holland Hunter '18, business manager until 1942, sat there as a regular fixture—spinning good-natured conversation. He and Neill Whitelaw, Bunny Boyd and some of the other young professors seemed to preside unobtrusively over the scene.

The entire college operated to the tune of the campus bell—aloft in its wooden tower. A student earned his way through school by pulling that rope to proclaim the start and end of classes, and any other part of the day's routine that required a punctuality prod. The bell also rang out insistently to boast athletic victory.

If the student body sometimes tended to play with enthusiasm, it also had the dedicated moments of ambitious youth with high sights on the future. The religious atmosphere continued strong, sustained by the campus YMCA program and daily chapel, and lifted up on occasion by such visiting ministers as Peter Marshall (often here from his Atlanta church). Getting most students into the required chapel assembly was simple enough. After early morning ROTC drill each day, the battalion put up rifles in the Springs Gym armory and reformed along the walk between Springs and the Administration Building (Neville). The cadet commander then marched the entire unit right up the stairs and into the auditorium located on the Ad Building's second floor. Seniors finally were able to wrangle eight chapel "cuts" per semester.

Most of the academic-related extracurricular clubs functioned well. Also, debaters were especially active—both in single contests and in touring engagements with a series of colleges—and they had one member go all the way to the finals of the national forensic competition. The glee club, orches-

*(Below)  
The old campus bell, now  
better housed, continued to  
peal for classes right on  
through World War II and  
to proclaim athletic victory  
for years thereafter.*





tra and Sock & Buskin picked up the fine arts pace.

Publications flourished as never before or since. The 1939 *PaC SaC* received a national citation. With modernized layout and style, *The Blue Stocking* in 1940 was awarded an All-American Superior rating by the Associated Collegiate Press. Then the free-spirited weekly did even better in 1941 and 1942, with All-American Pacemaker awards as one of the ten best college newspapers in the United States, regardless of the size of the institution. Only one other Southern university received this accolade extended to little Presbyterian College.

*The Collegian* appeared quarterly as a humor magazine, earned some state-wide recognition, then dropped to a single 1941 issue that marked its final appearance. Wartime restrictions forced the yearbook and newspaper to suspend operations during the 1944-46 period.

Throughout the McSween-Jacobs era, most students tried to squeeze several hours of work into daily schedules. Money was very short—simply to cover basic expenses. The National Youth Administration provided some grant funds to colleges to pay needy students 35 cents an hour for campus work ranging from departmental assistants to leaf-rakers. Wages

(Below left)  
Dance weekends headlined the social calendar, with most of the action centered in the National Guard armory after its 1937 completion.

(Below)  
"Jitterbugging" had just taken over as the national dance craze. Extra men formed a "stag" line that "rushed" the best female dancers.

(Bottom left)  
Meals were family style in old Judd Dining Hall, with set tables and linen and food served by student waiters earning their way.



for this work did not pass through student hands but simply were applied to the individual accounts for fees which had risen to \$550 (tuition, room and board) by 1940. At this time, PC was among the most expensive colleges in the South.

It seemed that almost everyone did something to help pay his way. Few students really felt deprived in this simpler day when things were stripped to the basics. Rather, out of the total college experience of that era came a certain camaraderie in adversity . . . a unity among students that created a special kind of spirit.

Maxwell Ferguson '36 recalls:

I was, in 1932, a freshman hard up for funds to attend college and was given a \$30 scholarship for four years from the Young Scholarship Fund. This may seem like a small amount of financial assistance, but to me it was monumental. Over the years, I have repaid this amount in alumni contributions many times, and I am planning to repay it many more times if I live that long.

Even though the college remained very much male-oriented during this period, the participation of women students grew. Their numbers increased from 26 in 1931 (9 percent of the student body) to 51 in 1942 (14 percent)—the largest proportion until the arrival of full coeducation more than 20 years later. Of the 33 women enrolled during the 1935-36 session, five came from outside the immediate area. They boarded with Clinton families living near the campus and attended as day students (as others would do until college accommodations finally became available).

Besides boosting classroom achievement, the women's presence—even in limited numbers—added a tempering feminine touch to many campus activities. The women established their own local sorority, Alpha

(Below)

The start of the "rat run" had scared freshmen lining up for the most celebrated act of the hazing tradition.

(Bottom left)

Almost every student had a campus job of some type—at 35 cents per hour—to help pay the fees during these traumatic financial times.

(Below right)

The PC student newspaper was ranked among the best in the nation—regardless of college size—by Associated Collegiate Press. Only one other institution in the South achieved this distinction in the 1942 competition.



## 'Stocking' Wins 'All-American Pacemaker'; Is Rated One of Seven Best in America

The Blue Stocking, the only college paper in North Carolina to be named one of the best in the nation, was ranked among the top seven in the country by the Associated Collegiate Press. The paper, which has been published since 1914, is one of the oldest and best in the South. It is a weekly paper, published every Friday, and is one of the most popular and best in the South. It is a weekly paper, published every Friday, and is one of the most popular and best in the South.

## The Blue Stocking

Disseminated For Its Progress  
Freshman College, October 23, 1942  
Number 4

Senior Class Nominates 14 Campus Superlatives  
Rush Season Closes Sunday  
PC Hosemen Invade Catawba Tomorrow  
Will Point All-Out Aerial Attack  
At Shopping Indians Victory March

Students Take Role Of Cotton Pickers  
Frey Has Pennsylvania Dutch Grammar Published

For Halloween...  
Pledges Dance to Black-out No-break

For Halloween...  
Pledges Dance to Black-out No-break



Psi Delta, in 1933 and maintained it for 17 years. That sorority's annual "girl-break" dance ranked high on the campus social calendar. For several years, the girls played an abbreviated basketball schedule and even formed a rifle team, but they lacked sufficient numbers to sustain the programs.

One of President Jacobs' early objectives was a new library to relieve the overload pressure on Jacobs Hall. This building had served as a combination library-science facility since its construction in 1915 (when the student body numbered 155), and it also now accommodated the ROTC.

The president went in 1938 to the two supporting synods with a "Perpetuation Campaign for PC" in hopes of raising funds for the library project and endowment. When the building money was not forthcoming there, he persisted in another direction. He worked out an arrangement whereby the college deeded a corner lot on Broad Street to the City of Clinton, which in turn received \$60,000 in Federal funds to finance construction under the Works Project Administration. Clinton put up \$25,000 as its part of the package. Under this arrangement, the facility was erected for \$85,000 and operated by PC as a joint community library—providing full services to everyone in town—for the next 30 years. The new building also included space for the college administration, thereby freeing room in the old Administration Building for badly needed faculty offices. (In 1972, PC bought out the city's share for \$75,000 to enable Clinton to build its own library.)

(Below left)  
Alumni Hall dormitory had changed little in appearance since its erection in 1891—the oldest campus building.

(Below)  
Then in 1942, Alumni was renovated completely into Doyle Infirmary. Stucco exterior was covered by brick; main entrance moved from side to front, with new facade.

(Bottom)  
A new library-administration building began service in 1942 after several years in construction as a joint college and community project utilizing WPA labor. Other funds were unavailable during those tight Depression times.





If the government provided most of the funds for this project, it also set the pace of construction. Ground was broken first in 1938—but not until four years later did *The Blue Stocking*, finally, herald the completed structure with this headline in its September 25, 1942, issue: “Comes the Millennium! Library Finally Opens.” Despite their four years of witticism over the progress, students were proud to have the new facility. Few buildings were being constructed anywhere during those hard times.

Although the library was the only new building added under the Jacobs administration, he did get Dr. E. Clay Doyle, an alumnus-trustee of Seneca, S. C., to underwrite the complete renovation of Alumni Hall dormitory into a modern infirmary in 1942. President Jacobs deplored the box-like Alumni Hall as the campus’ “only eyesore,” and he also was not satisfied with the rather makeshift infirmary situated in the 50-year-old campus house. The remodeled structure became Doyle Infirmary, serving this need until an entire new building went up in 1971. (Today, Doyle provides overflow dormitory space for men.)

In one other addition, attractive for its simplicity amid campus oaks, Jacobs gave the funds for an outdoor chapel on the corner adjacent to the Y building. It consisted of a concrete slab with columned and paneled back-drop as stage and with permanent bench-like seating for 200. It first saw use for the 1942 Commencement exercises, and graduation exercises continued to be held there for the next 15 years. (It lasted until the start of work on Douglas House in 1957. Now only the concrete slab remains.)

Some funds came in to improve sports facilities. Lights for the football field were first turned on for the 1935 Homecoming game which honored Coach Johnson’s 20th anniversary at PC. That next spring the state track meet was held under lights for the first time. And four 1936 home football games were scheduled on Friday nights in hopes of increasing attendance.

A fence and small baseball stadium were added to Young Field, through Clinton subscriptions on land given earlier by N. Reese Young. And about that time, the old bus—which carried athletic teams and other groups on the road—died in the Georgia hills while transporting the glee club and orchestra to an engagement. In came the new “dream train” in the form of a 35-passenger cab and trailer vehicle that would serve valiantly until war-time gas-rationing parked it forever.

Six new clay tennis courts were developed behind Judd Dining Hall in 1935. Then three years later, LaGrange manufacturer Cason Callaway contributed \$15,000 to add four all-weather courts of the latest construction behind the student center. It seemed appropriate that Presbyterian College would now have one of the finest tennis facilities, because PC was considered by many to be the leading tennis center in the country. Besides having a team ranked in the top ten, the college drew much attention from the United States Lawn Tennis Association and its national press.

Jacobs started the whole thing shortly after taking office. A tennis enthusiast and excellent player, he set out to build campus-wide participation and a varsity team that would bring some of the special recognition he sought for PC. He put on the first regional tennis clinic (1936), which the United States Lawn Tennis Association enthusiastically adopted for official sponsorship.

Bill Lufler of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Tennis Club and Atlanta’s Piedmont Driving Club was added the next year as PC tennis coach and clinic director. He built the team into a national power. And by 1940, Presby-

(Below)

Clemson’s All-American back bit the football dust during this 1939 PC invasion of Death Valley. The game was a yearly season-opener right on through 1957. The last of PC’s few wins came in 1943.

(Bottom)

Boxing brought excitement, hard punches and good crowds to Springs Gymnasium for the two decades it was a popular varsity sport.



terian was playing host to the fifth annual National Model Tennis Clinic of the USLTA as well as to the official Southern Boys and Juniors Tennis Tournament.

All of this affiliation produced a closeness in the pre-war tennis world that caused many of the international stars to visit the campus. Don Budge and Alice Marble, the world's top-ranked man and woman, came on several occasions. Not every idea proved to be good—such as the appointment of Wimbledon winner Bobby Riggs as a traveling public relations representative playing exhibition matches out of Presbyterian College. Blue Hose tennis teams, however, continued “big-time” play for many years after this era. (Early in the program, students playfully labeled the college Tennis Tech. And someone raised a home-made flag bearing that name on the flagpole reserved exclusively for Old Glory.)

Baseball also had big moments under Clarence E. (Chick) Galloway. An alumnus who starred for the old Philadelphia Athletics of the American League, he returned as coach in 1935, produced a state championship team in 1937 and the next year persuaded Connie Mack to bring his Philadelphia team (enroute North from spring training) by Clinton for a game against PC. (Score: 17-4.)

Golf was added to varsity athletics in 1937, increasing the list to eight. Football continued as the dominant campus sport, although won-loss records reflected the tough scheduling. Grants-in-aid were being given now in football, in tennis and in some other sports.

Walter Johnson celebrated his 25th anniversary in 1940, now undisputedly the “dean of Southern coaches.” Clemson agreed to play the annual opening game at Clinton, and 6,000 fans attended the Johnson Day

*(Below left)  
PC became a tennis center,  
with clinics and exhibitions  
to go with its nationally  
ranked teams. In 1940, the  
state's first bigtime tennis  
exhibition drew thousands  
here to watch world players  
Don Budge, Bill Tilden, Alice  
Marble and Mary Hardwick  
play on Callaway Courts.*



Lonnie S. McMillian  
Football, Basketball, Track  
1924-1960



William Lufler  
Tennis  
1937-1943

extravaganza—still one of PC's largest home crowds.

When Johnson was called into Army service the next January, Lonnie McMillian became head coach in addition to handling the basketball and track. He continued football right on through the player-lean war years—the highlight coming in 1943 with a 13-12 win over Clemson.

Tied in with football during those years were the annual Jacobs Blocking Trophy banquets that brought crowds of sportsmen to Judd Dining Hall. William Jacobs had originated his salute to the unsung blocker with a state award in 1929, then later added the Southern and Southeastern conferences. His awards drew much favorable press coverage, nationally as well as statewide.

Obviously a man who believed in intercollegiate athletics, Dr. Jacobs sometimes had stretched the budget in advocating the broadest possible program. By 1941, as he continued the fiscal struggles, he had growing concerns over the direction, the inadequate support and its overall effect on the balance sheet. He recommended to the trustees a revised athletic policy. It called for the elimination of all freshman teams and for football participation among small colleges that agreed to eliminate scholarships. He said opponents Mercer, Oglethorpe, Erskine and Newberry already indicated agreement and Wofford seemed likely. And he added in the official record:

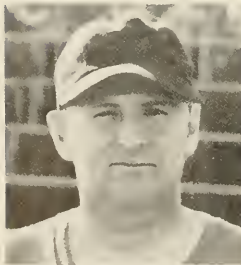
"This plan involves a radical change in our athletic program. Our athletic program costs too much at the present time; in fact, I believe it is more expensive than that of any other small school in this section, and we must reduce this cost."

The nation entered World War II a few months later, causing most colleges to cut back on their sports activities. McMillian served here as a virtual one-man coaching staff, in addition to duties as purchasing agent. By the war's end, Jacobs had left the presidency, but he proved to be ahead of his time on freshman play and in suggesting competition among schools agreeing to strict limitations.

Students were conscious of the deteriorating world situation and occasional *Blue Stocking* editorials spoke of gathering war clouds over Europe even before Germany started the conflict. After that, it came somewhat closer home as graduating friends began entering the Armed Forces. The Pearl Harbor attack intensified the already patriotic sentiments of the campus, but activities continued in a fairly normal pattern the first year. Students were encouraged to remain in school, where the ROTC program was preparing them with a new urgency for service to their country. Actually, this program proved to be a key factor in attracting the record 352 who enrolled for the 1942-43 session.

With the outbreak of war, President Jacobs began immediate plans to have PC maximize its effort. He obtained War Department approval to operate the ROTC right on through the summer months as the necessary part of an accelerated total program that would produce graduates with Army commissions in 28 months. Started in June, 1942, it meant an intensive 12-month schedule, with more limited vacations and conversion from the semester to the term calendar. Except for some reorganization, the curriculum was hardly affected. Although summer school was not the normal PC routine, most of the undergraduates moved right into the accelerated program that first summer (187 students enrolled). As a result, the rising seniors were able to graduate the following March, and the rising juniors

(Below)  
Baseball, oldest of all PC  
varsity sports, reached its  
peak in the late 1930's  
with a state championship and  
exhibition game against the  
Philadelphia Athletics.



Clarence E. Galloway  
Baseball  
1935-1943



stepped up their pace even further. All went immediately into uniform.

The war was very real now. Increasingly from the various battle fronts came news of former students killed and wounded. Everyone accepted the obligation to serve—not with blind fervor but with the calm knowledge that here was a job that simply had to be done. On the one hand, it did become harder to look beyond that immediate horizon to careers that would lie beyond. And yet on the other hand, the national emergency brought to many a deeper awareness of life that added purpose and appreciation for the privileges enjoyed. The seriousness of the situation, however, failed to quench youthful spirits. Campus activities continued as normal as possible, until the country's manpower needs and wartime restrictions became more acute.

Mrs. Brown, as registrar, found her workload greatly increased by the disruptive patterns of enrollment and withdrawal as well as by the multiplicity of transcripts required by Armed Forces regulations. The job meant long overtime hours. Nevertheless, to this official function she added an "extracurricular" labor of love, especially for all of her boys in uniform.

During her years in the registrar's position (since 1928), she had drawn close to hundreds of the students as a special friend and informal counselor. They gave to her the affectionate name of "Mrs. Bee." Then the fighting began that would leave her with her most poignant memory of that time: "all the PC boys going off to war."

She dealt with it officially on a daily basis in helping with all the final

(Below)

The morning flag-raising by ROTC cadets assumed an added note of patriotism during the early 1940's as war came and calls to service became universal.

(Bottom left)

Mrs. Marshall Brown wrote "Bee-Mail" letters to almost 1,000 alumni at war. They sent back their unit insignia to her, and she is shown here with part of her collection.

(Bottom right)

The rotunda of Neville Hall with second-floor balustrade before the area was renovated to close open space leading all the way up into the dome.



details for leaving school. Then at night, she began writing to PC men serving overseas—starting in May, 1942, with a dozen or so personal letters. Before long, she had to change to mimeographed sheets to accommodate the mushrooming requests for news about friends and classmates and things back home. They went out regularly as “Bee-Mail” letters to all theaters of operation and all branches of service—into the foxholes, the hospitals, the air bases and to the ships at sea. Eventually, almost 1,000 alumni were on her mailing list. And after the war, a grateful body of former students made Mrs. Bee an honorary alumna and presented her with the Alumni Gold P Award for 1945.

Altogether, Presbyterian College sent approximately 1,500 alumni into the fighting of World War II. They served in every branch, but most of them were the infantry products of ROTC. So the battles took a heavy toll—and by the time it was all over, 65 PC men had paid the ultimate price in helping to secure victory.

Presbyterian made another contribution to the war effort. Under authority of the War Department, a pre-flight training program began here in March, 1943, with the installation of the 39th College Training Detachment of the Army Air Forces. It provided for the preliminary training of pilots, navigators and bombardiers. Studying here in complements of 400, the aviation students who sat in PC classrooms totaled approximately 1,600 by the time the program ended in July, 1944.

This period of full operation brought the dining hall change from the seated family-style meals to the cafeteria system.

A separate curriculum was installed for the air cadets, to run simultaneously with PC’s regular civilian curriculum. While the military gave

*(Below)*

*Students found enjoyment in the old wood-frame former president’s home converted to a student center in 1936.*

*(Below right)*

*The parlors inside encouraged informal relaxation as well as frequent bridge games . . .*

*(Bottom right)*

*. . . and the old porch with its swing was a favorite stop between classes.*

*(Bottom left)*

*Some hazing assumed the more individualized form of one-on-one paddling. Although against school policy, hazing was accepted generally in good spirits by students as part of campus life.*





overall administrative direction to its program, Dean Brown served in the extra capacity of academic director. Some regular PC professors taught in both programs, and several new teachers had to be added for the pre-flight curriculum. One of the individuals brought in right at the start was James S. Gray, a Presbyterian minister whose intellectual range enabled him to teach physics to the cadets and to remain at PC afterwards as professor of philosophy—available also for utility service in German, Greek, psychology or mathematics. He became much esteemed by many students during the 19 years of his service here.

By this time, the financial clouds were parting. President Jacobs' direct appeals to the supporting synods had brought into the Presbyterian College endowment over the last three years \$100,000 from South Carolina and \$40,500 from Georgia—so the invested funds totaled \$200,000 at the close of 1944.

Records of that fiscal year also show church gifts increasing for current operations. PC's budget support from both synods came to \$27,036 compared to \$14,273 when Jacobs first took office in 1935. The figures appear more significant in terms of percentage increase—90 percent—and in the fact that Georgia's share over this period rose from one-fifth in 1935 to one-third of the 1944 amount. That swing toward the college bode well for the future.

The year-round academic program through the summer months of 1942 and 1943, plus the full enrollments of that period fostered by wartime ROTC, resulted in budget surpluses that went against the debt. These factors were crucial, and so were the close adherences to a really lean operation during this time. As for the pre-flight program, PC made only a small

*(Below left)*

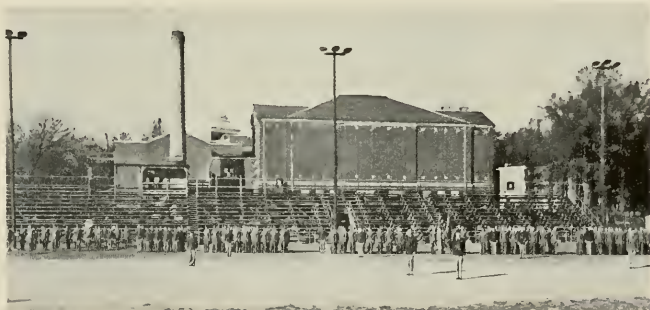
*A little outdoor chapel amid the campus oaks served as the Commencement site for 17 years—from 1940-1957.*

*(Below)*

*The ROTC battalion numbered more than 200 cadets in the years before World War II, a large proportion of the male students. It rated as one of the top Army units.*

*(Bottom)*

*Air cadets arrived at PC for pre-flight training in 1944. They are being taught physics here by Professor Jim Gray.*





amount on rental of facilities and compensation for the services rendered the Army Air Corps. Some of the faculty and staff salaries and some needed equipment additions were underwritten by the government. These factors helped as the war began to drain away regular, civilian students.

Another surplus of \$26,288 in 1944 reduced the indebtedness further—to \$14,974—and then a few months later, it was eliminated completely.

The ten-year quest had ended for businessman-educator William Jacobs. Begun as a temporary expedient in 1935, it took longer than he expected, and he reckoned without a war that would demand extra measures of sacrifice and ingenuity. But he worked at it faithfully and diligently in the stubborn conviction that Presbyterian College would prevail.

For ten years, he functioned with packed schedule—directing the destiny of two full-time enterprises in PC and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. For the last three of these years, he accelerated the pace further as a high-level consultant during the wartime emergency. His success in all of these undertakings caused the American Cotton Manufacturers Association to appeal to him now for direction in that industry's economic travail, which carried serious business implications for the post-war era.

President Jacobs submitted his resignation to the February, 1945, meeting of the board of trustees in a message which included these words:

I accepted the presidency expecting to devote three full years to the re-establishment of its financial independence. Ten years of effort followed and now a kind Providence and many devoted friends have firmly established the college financially and have assured its future.

I feel that the task assigned me has been completed, my responsibility has been discharged, and that I can now turn the reins over to another.

(Below)

After stepping down as PC president, Dr. Jacobs headed the board of trustees. He is pictured at left presiding over the 1946 Commencement and presenting an honorary degree while new President Marshall Brown (right) and Dean Hugh Holman look on.



So, when the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in another emergency invited me to assume executive responsibilities in a broader field, I gladly accepted. . . It seems to me that the challenge of this emergency is irresistible. Present economic trends demand the most vigorous effort and thought if industry is to be understood, appreciated and perpetuated through the years which lie ahead.

The Jacobs administration rescued Presbyterian College from the throes of its gravest peril and left the college more widely known, debt-free and in the best financial condition in its history.

After leaving PC in 1945, William Jacobs served first as executive-director and then as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association until his sudden death at 54 while on a Washington business trip (on July 25, 1948). As leader of a small group advising the government, he had only recently returned from Japan and England for conferences with General Douglas McArthur's staff and British textile committees on the subject of American exports. The conferences were reported to have done much to settle the government's problems in cotton sales.

But even the big responsibility of his ACMA position could not absorb all of his restless energy and versatile interests. He expanded the printing operation he had inherited from his father into a Jacobs Press publishing firm that was producing three national magazines at the time of his death.

Dr. Marshall W. Brown, dean for the past 17 years, received the board's appointment as 13th president of Presbyterian College. He took office on March 1, 1945, with these words of affirmation from Dr. Jacobs:

It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that after several years of close collaboration, I have recommended and the board of trustees has selected as my successor, Dr. Marshall W. Brown, dean of the college, who has not only proved himself to be one of the finest academic deans in the South but who has capably handled the business management of the college as my first assistant while I have been away from the campus so much in essential war work since Pearl Harbor.

Dr. Brown, a Presbyterian elder, has proved himself a great spiritual leader, an effective speaker, an economical business manager, a dependable adviser of young men, as well as an outstanding academic dean. In fact, he really knows more about the current affairs of Presbyterian College than anyone else, including myself.





## Enrollment Boom After World War II

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*Brown administration had to accommodate record numbers and rebuild faculty.*

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Christian expression in service and worship:

1. The Ministerial Club in 1946 built this chapel with their own hands for a black community on the outskirts of Clinton.

2. Religious Emphasis Week continued as a vital annual event throughout this period, with visiting ministers speaking in the old auditorium located on the second floor of Neville Hall.

“**M**arshall came out of the trustee meeting, walked over to my registrar’s office and said: ‘You’re fired. You can go home now.’” In this joking manner did Mrs. Lillian Brown learn in February, 1945, that husband Marshall Walton Brown had just been named 13th president of Presbyterian College—and that she had become first lady after 17 years as registrar.

The choice was a natural one. Dr. Brown, history professor since 1925 and dean since 1928, had taken on additional administrative duties during the latter years of William P. Jacobs’ tenure as president (1935-45). When Dr. Jacobs resigned to devote himself fulltime to business as head of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, he recommended his right-hand-man as replacement.

The transition was simple. Because Dr. Jacobs had been constantly away from Clinton in the triple capacity of businessman, college fund-raiser and wartime government advisor, Dr. Brown already performed many of his campus tasks (including faculty appointments and the signing of checks) and even occupied the main office in the new library-administration building. Inauguration ceremonies in this time of national emergency consisted of a round of handshakes from the board of trustees, who approved his appointment directly after accepting Dr. Jacobs’ resignation.

For Jacobs, it represented the completion of a special mission. Grandson of PC’s founder, he had taken the presidency temporarily in 1935 at a time of acute financial crisis, and he had utilized his dynamic abilities and wide business contacts both to remove a large indebtedness and restore confidence in the college enterprise. After leaving the presidency, he remained close as trustee chairman for two years until his death in July, 1948.

Although debt-free, Presbyterian had few students and only \$202,413 in endowment when Dr. Brown became president. By February, 1945, the war’s manpower demands had cut enrollment to 99 (of whom 26 were 91

women). The Army Air Corps had ended its pre-flight training program here the previous July, and only Laurens Hall and the center section of Smyth Dormitory remained open to house the handful of boys left on campus. Most of them were right around the draft age of 18 and wondering whether to continue in school or volunteer before being drafted. Classmates had been picked off the campus right and left. By now, the academic calendar had accelerated to the point of five intensive terms yearly to give the young men as much education as possible before the summons came.

Cally Gault '48, a 17-year-old freshman that year, recalled the close feeling of comradeship among those on campus. They could not travel because of wartime restrictions, so almost every weekend one of the fraternities would hold an informal social for entertainment.

"Just about the entire student body could attend without crowding the frat room," he said. Clinton families also kept their doors open.

Fortunately for everyone, the end of the war seemed in sight. And the prospects for peacetime rejuvenation of higher education were brightened even more by early Congressional passage of the "GI Bill of Rights" with its unprecedented benefits for veterans.

Marshall Brown would serve as president for the next 18½ years. It proved to be a good era for colleges generally, with the expanding economy and mounting applications. An intellectual who later recalled the years of classroom teaching as his happiest at PC, Dr. Brown conducted his presidency with careful deliberation. His close observance of the college's desperate struggle with debt over the previous 15 years imbued him with the urge to keep financial operations tight. If his administration moved with perhaps too much caution during early years, its efforts began accelerating

(Below)  
Alumni honored Mrs. Marshall  
Brown at 1946 Homecoming  
for her wartime "Bee-Mail."



Marshall W. Brown  
President, 1945-1963

at mid-point with the increasing support from trustees and the church. And the final result was a period of dramatic advance for Presbyterian College. The progress touched all elements: more students and faculty, stronger academics and larger plant, reaccreditation and improved constituent relations.

This administration also had to face the compelling need for better compensation for a restless faculty. It initiated the 25-year program of progress that eventually transformed the campus. And along the way, it endured a crisis in subsidized athletics.

Dr. Brown's successor as dean was C. Hugh Holman '36, director of public relations and professor here since graduation, who later rose to prominence at the University of North Carolina. He left the deanship after 1½ years to begin graduate work and his long career at UNC.

The 1945 faculty retained three old-timers who dated back to the early days but who would soon leave the scene. Dr. A. E. Spencer retired that June, completing 54 years of service as professor of Greek and French and as secretary-treasurer for the board of trustees. The next year, Dr. Daniel J. Brimm ended 36 years in the Bible classroom (dating back to 1910) and Dr. James Boyd Kennedy stepped down from the economics instruction he began in 1912.

With many called to military service, five teachers remained from the strong group assembled by Dean Brown over the previous decade. Although mathematician Dr. Earl Spencer (1936-47) would stay for just two more sessions, the other four were in the early years of long tenure at Presbyterian. Dr. Neill G. Whitelaw (PhD, Wisconsin) had arrived in 1935 to begin his brilliant career in physics that extended until his death in 1968. Kenneth N. Baker had come in 1936 to establish the business administration program he presided over until his 1968 retirement. He also replaced A. E. Spencer as college treasurer. Dr. John W. Harris (PhD, North Carolina), founder of the National Beta Club, had answered a wartime call to teach English in 1941 and continued in the classroom—while also directing his honor organization—until his retirement from the faculty in 1960. And the versatile James S. Gray, ordained minister brought here in 1943 to help with physics instruction of the air cadets, taught on the regular faculty for 19 years as a professor of philosophy and other subjects until his 1962 death. In addition, recent graduate Burrell L. Wood, Jr. '40 had replaced the deceased Dr. Harry Sturgeon in 1944 to begin a five-year stay as chemistry professor.

These men—plus acting biology professor Dr. Andrew Pickens and the ROTC staff of Lt. Col. Paul Strong and Sergeant Sterlin Young—formed the limited teaching faculty when Dr. Brown took office in early 1945.

Haynie G. Prince '28 held a new administrative position of freshman dean then. Two years later, he became PC's first dean of students and continued in this job until his 1954 resignation to enter public school work. Rounding out the small 1945 staff were: Mrs. George W. Taylor, bursar; Mrs. Helen M. Ballard, registrar; Mrs. Robert B. Hellams, infirmary matron; and Mrs. E. H. Hall, hostess of the student center. Clinton doctors S. C. Hays '06 and Delmar Rhame '26 continued to serve as college physicians. Having come to assist during the wartime emergency, acting librarian J. Isaac Copeland '31 left that fall for more post-graduate work and a career culminating at North Carolina's Southern Historical Collection.



*Haynie G. Prince  
Dean of Students  
1941-1954*



*Julia P. Taylor  
Bursar  
1944-1956*



Lonnie S. McMillian '21, a member of the coaching staff since 1924 and destined to continue his effective sports work until 1960, was now associate athletic director and purchasing agent. Even as the line of men students had grown thinner, he coached three intercollegiate varsity sports—football, basketball and baseball—right on through the war years. Among the state colleges, only Clemson, the University of South Carolina, Newberry and PC maintained football teams during this period.

The end of hostilities in Europe in May, 1945, and in the Pacific that August did not bring an immediate influx of students into the nation's colleges. As demobilization of servicemen proceeded over the next 12 months, enrollments gradually increased. For PC, this meant a student body of 134 for the August-October, 1945, quarter . . . growing to 185 by the next January-March quarter . . . before the wave of 416 arrived for the start of the 1946-47 session (now returned to the semester system).

By far the school's largest enrollment, it exceeded the previous record of 352 registered in 1942. And it stretched every campus seam. This number included 256 veterans—many of them former students who had dreamed throughout the war of the day they would be able to return to resume their studies here. Completing the student body were 142 male non-veterans and just 18 women.

The administration sought to accommodate all qualified applicants. When campus facilities became jammed, some students were housed in nearby homes. The academic program had to readjust to the semester calendar, to curriculum changes and to class overloads. Confused and

*(Below)*

*Upon their return to college, veterans especially enjoyed renewing the frequent "bull sessions" on Spencer steps.*

*(Bottom)*

*While not offering all the comforts of home, Vetville apartments did provide an inexpensive haven for married students attending PC.*



hectic as it all was, the activity did have a certain contagious optimism—born out of war's end—of fresh starts and renewals, anticipating bright futures.

For the veterans, it was an expansive time as they got back into the swing of campus life. On the one hand, it seemed a carefree change: from fighting a war to being rambunctious college boys again. And yet on the other hand, they brought back with them the maturity of years and experience that produced in most of them a deeper ambition to make the opportunity count. A few, however, would throw it away.

For the non-veteran upperclassmen, almost all of them younger, the campus underwent a somewhat bewildering change. From a quiet place belonging to a small group of homogeneous youth, PC suddenly seemed to be overflowing with confident individuals who had seen the world and were now ready to restir campus activity.

"When the veterans arrived, the whole atmosphere changed," Gault said. "We really looked up to them. What impressed me most was their loyalty to PC—and having been away to war seemed to make it stronger. I also was impressed by the real dedication most of them had toward getting a degree."

John W. Gragg '50 recalled sitting around Spencer Hall listening to their war stories and playing gin rummy. His memories of that period also include "cleaning the M-1 rifle used in ROTC . . . close-order drill on cold winter mornings . . . and seeing my first snow in November, 1946."

Student wives, for the first time, became a familiar part of the Presbyterian College scene. Married veterans released soon enough to enroll during one of the uncrowded 1945-46 terms found the suites of Spencer Hall available to them as apartments. As a matter of fact, a few of these couples now have grown children they proudly introduce as having been born in Spencer.

By the next fall (1946), with dormitory space at a premium and Spencer back to normal use, Vetville opened its wooden arms to the married students. This facility consisted of three prefabricated, war-surplus buildings divided into 18 family-unit apartments of three and four rooms. It came courtesy of the Federal Housing Authority at a cost of approximately \$13,000 to the government and just \$600 to PC. Of basic construction, its decor featured floors and woodwork of battleship grey complemented by white walls and ceilings.

Vetville was erected behind old Judd Dining Hall on the terraced area then occupied by six clay tennis courts and now occupied by Richardson Science Hall. Thrown up with a life expectancy of about ten years, the apartments survived almost twice that time—from 1946 until they were torn down for the Richardson construction in 1964.

The stories of Vetville adventures are legend, but the apartments did have the distinct advantage of renting for just \$22 per month at a time of acute housing shortage. And they also encouraged close relationships between the residents and the PC maintenance department. Certainly, with wash hanging on the lines and children hanging on the window sills, Vetville introduced a new dimension to the Presbyterian College landscape.

College costs for tuition, room, board and fees amounted to \$663 for the nine-month session of 1946-47.

The GI Bill of that day provided for the full tuition expense (at either

private or public school), plus \$65 per month for each qualifying unmarried veteran. At PC, \$46 of that \$65 went to cover room and board. The married veteran's monthly stipend was \$110 beyond tuition.

Most of the PC veterans, being single, managed with little difficulty on the educational benefits. The married ones, according to a survey of that day, supplemented government allowances through the use of savings (66% did), through their own part-time off-campus work (33%), through scholarships (26%) and through the wife's employment (13%).

Military service had taken away ten faculty and staff members. Four returned to PC after the war—including Bernard H. Boyd in Bible and Dr. Edward Nolan in English—but only Walter A. Johnson as athletic director remained for an extended time. This widely recognized "dean of Southern sportsmen" would accumulate 43 years of association before his death in 1958. He became enshrined in both the NAIA Hall of Fame and the South Carolina Athletic Hall of Fame.

Lt. Col. Powell A. Fraser '41, after considerable infantry combat duty in the Pacific, appeared early on the scene in the spring of 1946. He was sent by the Army to head its ROTC department, and he used this four-year tour to help revive some of the campus religious activities he had known as a student. He also pushed reactivation of the alumni program and promoted fund-raising efforts designed to help underwrite a War Memorial Student Center (later realized in the Douglas House).

In the fall of 1946, PC's first Homecoming in five years drew a large crowd back to the campus for two-day festivities celebrating war's end and the return to normalcy. It poured special honor upon Mrs. Marshall ("Mrs. Bee") Brown: honorary alumna and the Gold P citation in appreciation for

(Below)

Women of Alpha Psi Delta struck this pose for the 1948 PaC SaC. They renewed this local sorority which started in the early 1930's.



John W. Harris  
English  
1941-1960



James S. Gray  
Philosophy  
1943-1962



George Anderson  
Religion, Student Dean  
1946-1956



Powell A. Fraser  
ROTC  
1946-1950



her remarkable “Bee-Mail” contact with alumni fighting men during World War II. Now as college first lady, she held to her modest disclaimer of this affectionate service to all of her “boys.” She would continue to maintain her natural, unaffected manner throughout the years she presided over the presidential household.

With only a small nucleus of professors here, the administration sought quickly to rebuild and enlarge the faculty to handle the post-war student surge. Assembling a competent group with stability, however, required time. Older additions settled into some positions, but it was a transitory period for many younger teachers as they alternated between classrooms and graduate schools to take advantage of their educational benefits.

For example, of the ten professors called to the faculty in 1946, only Dr. Redden K. Timmons (Spanish) remained for as long as four years before retiring. Among the 1947 crop, seven of 13 made it past the five-year mark. Francis P. Thompson (economics and education) and William A. Sherratt (mathematics) both stayed through the 1951-52 session. George A. Anderson taught Bible and Greek and put in two years as student dean before leaving in 1956 to become vice-president of Montreat-Anderson College.

The other four newcomers of 1947 remained to invest their lives here and become a part of the PC teaching tradition:

Dr. Alexander B. Stump (PhD, Virginia) came from the faculty of old Flora MacDonald College—a consummate teacher and careful researcher—to revitalize and expand the biology department during 25 years here. He retired in 1972.

Englishman and Oxford scholar John S. Glover quickly established himself for his standards and expertise in his field of romance languages and

(Below)

Students managed the canteen during the years it functioned as a hub of interest in the old student center.



T. Layton Fraser  
Religion  
1947-1966



John S. Glover  
Spanish  
1947-1975



Edouard Patte  
Sociology, Choir  
1947-1966



Alexander B. Stump  
Biology  
1947-1972



contributed a distinctively individualistic tone to campus activities until his death in 1975.

Dr. Edouard Patte also added a cosmopolitan flavor as a Swiss with degrees from Calvin College and the University of Geneva. This versatile individual—an ordained minister and former international YMCA official—taught French, fine arts and sociology and developed the college choir into an acclaimed musical group during 19 years of service here (1947-66).

Dr. T. Layton Fraser (ThD, Union Seminary in Virginia) left a similar position at Presbyterian Junior College to head the Bible department until his 1966 retirement. A Presbyterian minister—like all religion professors here—he brought to his work a careful interpretation of the Scriptures that emphasized content.

These men—along with oldtimers Neill Whitelaw, Jim Gray, Kenneth Baker and John Harris—now formed the base of the kind of classroom and student-oriented faculty that had been a PC hallmark in pre-war days. Others would follow.

One of President Brown's earliest staff additions was Marian Burts in 1945 as head librarian for the collection of 24,000 volumes. She remained for 30 years, the last seven as periodicals librarian, before retiring in 1977 with the volume count nearing 90,000. L. V. Powell arrived as dining hall manager in 1947, fresh from his wartime responsibilities as a mess sergeant. He added sauce to the food service here for 13 years, left for a while, then returned in 1977. The next year after Powell came, O. F. Beaty began his 33-year career as plant superintendent.

With student body back in force and schedules now on the more leisurely semester pace, extracurricular activities returned in full measure.

The intercollegiate sports program became an immediate means of bridging the age gaps and uniting veterans and non-vets into a cohesive campus spirit. It also helped to refocus alumni interest.

Football, basketball and baseball managed to make it through the war years. Now, in 1946-47, these sports were rejuvenated by returning former stars of 1942 and 1943. The football team, in particular, gained prominence with its colorful 7-2 season. Season tickets for the four home games sold for a total of just \$7. Basketball was just about ready to take off on an unprecedented splurge. Tennis resumed play, getting its racket back on the ball in sharp PC style that year, and varsity action also was started anew in track and golf. Boxing, a spirited sport of earlier day, got floored by the war—but wrestling took its place for a brief fling of several years.

The *Blue Stocking* student newspaper resumed its weekly appearance in September, 1946, and a rebirth of the *PaC SaC* yearbook came the next spring. (Both publications had been war victims since 1943).

The Student Christian Association, perhaps the most representative of all groups, picked up again with its Sunday vespers and annual Religious Emphasis Week program. Some alumni still remember the impact of the many devout Christian leaders who came to participate: men like Dr. Ben Lacy of Union Seminary, former President John McSween and many of the leading Presbyterian ministers of the day.

Touching most areas of campus life, the Student Christian Association restarted the intramural program with competition in touch football, basketball, tennis, track and softball. It also sponsored such popular yearly events as the Christmas Party, which drew packed attendance into the Neville Hall auditorium for songs and skits, and the springtime SCA picnic



Marian A. Burts  
Librarian  
1945-1977



L. Vernon Powell  
Food Services  
1947-60; 1977-Present



Oren F. Beaty  
Maintenance  
1948-1981

at Lake Greenwood. Here, more of the same fun and fellowship—plus bonfire—were shared by the 300 to 500 students and faculty members and families who attended each year.

With its reorganization in 1946, the International Relations Club resumed its regular schedule of talks and forums on current topics. It introduced a Political Emphasis Week program, featuring national speakers, that was maintained here for a number of years.

The first PEW session in 1948 had two Congressmen exploring the theme “The Political Situation in the South.” A subsequent poll showed PC students favoring Strom Thurmond’s States’ Rights ticket over Tom Dewey and Harry Truman in that order. Later campus surveys on other



*(Left)*

*The annual Christmas Party packed Neville's auditorium for songs and hilarious skits.*

*(Bottom left)*

*And the Christmas Party ended in Judd Dining Hall, where decorations and turkey dinner were designed to send students home for the holidays full of the season spirit. It called for coats and ties.*

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election eves indicated that students maintained their conservative political views with high approval for Dwight Eisenhower in 1952 and Richard Nixon in 1960.

The robed choir of some 40 male voices developed an unusual program of sacred music and worship under Dr. Patte and carried its message to churches in at least five states annually. Everywhere they scored points and made friends for Presbyterian College. This choir and a volunteer drama group known as the Blue Masque were the primary fine arts organizations then.

Fraternities quickly got back into the “rushing” routine, although the number of men joining frats remained at approximately 50 percent. The Pan-Hellenic Council staged its first big campus-wide, post-war dance weekend in October, 1946—labeling it the Pledge Dances in honor of the 78 who had just pledged fraternities. Everyone on campus was invited, of course, at \$3.25 for the block of tickets. The rule on Friday night’s formal: “all who have tux wear them.”

A Christmas dance followed, and the spring social calendar featured mainly the Military Ball and the series of big fraternity dances. This general pattern continued for a number of years, with music provided by such orchestras as Henry Westbrook and Dean Hudson. With few women students enrolled, the men brought in their “dates” from hometowns and nearby schools, and Clinton residents continued to offer the hospitality of their homes.

For the fraternity socials, carloads of girls were “imported” from such favorite women’s schools as Converse, Columbia, Winthrop, Lander,

(Below)

*The all-male robed choir by 1948 had gained some wide acclaim under Edouard Patte for its moving programs of classical sacred music.*



Queens, Anderson and Limestone. Detailed arrangements had to be made with some of the schools and proper chaperonage assured before their charges could be checked out. Socials and dances required chaperones.

Freshmen continued to receive various forms of welcome to the campus. As part of the orientation, the Student Christian Association and the Faculty Dames joined in a freshman reception that introduced the new boys to faculty and staff as well as to local girls.

Upperclassmen gave them a different style of welcome. It took the form of an initiation period conducted by the Freshman Control Board for get-acquainted purposes and to enhance spirit. Some uncondoned hazing persisted, but the procedure mainly included the wearing of "rat" caps and large name signs, performing personal services such as shoe-shining before weekly military inspection, bowing to the old mailbox located near Spencer Hall and a "Gin, freshman!" routine. The latter order called for a freshman response by leaping high into the air as he shouted "Beat (name of the weekend football opponent), sir!"

This era was the time of pep rally and bonfire the night before the annual football opener against Clemson . . . of water splashes at Spencer and Smyth dormitories . . . extended bridge sessions in the old SCA building . . . of night raids on rival campuses at Newberry and Wofford, despite Blue Key efforts to promote serenity . . . of special campus dogs like "Psycho" and "Tojo."

As in past generations, there were parties and foolish "devilment" and time wasted "in the sack." But the college standards kept it all fairly well in perspective and gave to most students a basic seriousness of purpose and sense of responsibility.

Students performed many acts of service beyond the campus, even though they did not have a formal organization designated for volunteer services at that time. Members of the Ministerial Club, for example, built with their own hands and donated materials a simple, wood-framed church named Faith Chapel near Clinton for a number of black families who had no church to attend. The students also supplied its pulpit.

The club members supplied other small churches of the area, taught Sunday school, helped with music. They raised funds for a war-ravaged Korean Presbyterian church. And they formed evangelistic teams that traveled to more distant churches to present programs before youth and men's groups. These efforts continued through the 1950's.

In another cause, the student body raised money for World Student Service to help foreign students (mainly in Japan) whose colleges had been destroyed by the war. Blue Key leadership fraternity staged several successful blood drives for the American Red Cross, and social fraternities occasionally added their bit of humane activity.

A sense of service and religious interest also was expressed in the denominational organizations. Besides Westminster Fellowship for the Presbyterians, these groups included the Baptist Student Union, the Methodist Student Fellowship and Canterbury Club for Episcopalians.

Religion was a top career choice. By 1956, for instance, there were 40 PC alumni enrolled at Columbia Theological Seminary alone—far more than from any other school and representing approximately one-fourth of the seminary's entire student body. Business, medicine, teaching and law also retained their popularity.

Among the top priorities in the midst of post-war adjustments was the

full reaccreditation of Presbyterian College. Back in 1935—despite superior academic work recognized by such leading graduate and professional schools as Harvard, Yale, Columbia University, Wisconsin, North Carolina and Duke—PC had been placed on the non-member approved list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools because of financial instability. President Jacobs had eliminated the debt while restoring some endowment, but more endowment was needed to meet higher qualifying standards. War delayed the process.

The board of trustees now authorized and both synods approved an immediate campaign to raise the \$350,000 needed to lift PC's total endowment to \$500,000. Jacobs was board chairman, and trustee-businessman General J. B. Fraser of Hinesville, Ga., accepted the position of campaign chairman. The professional fund-raising firm of Ward, Wells and Dresham was employed to direct the drive.

For several weeks in the fall of 1947, the solicitations progressed through work of a volunteer organization. Clinton, under alumnus Hugh Eichelberger '21, led the way with a goal-topping \$55,600. Another alumnus, the Rev. W. McLeod Frampton '34 of Chester, and W. A. L. Sibley of Union headed the synod-wide effort among South Carolina Presbyterians, while the Georgia Synod had the leadership of the Rev. Stuart E. Oglesby and trustee L. H. Parris, both of Atlanta.

Altogether, subscriptions totaled \$333,600 by May, 1948, with synod's churches adding \$278,000 to the Clinton amount. The drive's momentum brought in the remainder of the \$350,000 objective during the next year. With endowment now lifted to \$509,098, Presbyterian had its full accreditation restored in 1949.

It was a good moment for a proud school that had long outclassed many of its sister institutions.

The amounts seem trivial today, when single gifts sometimes top that entire endowment total, but funds were not so readily available then for small-college endowments that were starkly inadequate.

Another priority was the recruiting of capable administrative officers to help direct the college operation.

When Dr. Bernard C. Murdoch left in 1948 after two years as academic dean, President Brown brought in Dr. George C. Bellingrath. A Presbyterian minister with PhD from Columbia University, Bellingrath had spent the last several years as president first of Piedmont College and then of Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School (Ga.). He served PC with style, compassion and good judgment until retirement in 1962.

Your writer (Ben Hay Hammet '43) came from his position as bureau chief and feature writer with International News Service (now United Press International) in 1949 to develop a comprehensive program of alumni and public relations. Whatever the "warts," he has been at it ever since that time. The efforts have produced national awards for publications and for alumni support, more extensive information services and broader contact with constituent groups. In the early years after World War II, most colleges had just begun to tap regular alumni involvement, a force with perhaps the greatest potential of all.

Another alumnus, G. Edward Campbell '50, began his long tenure of service in 1950. He stepped right out of the Commencement line to assume the position of registrar for six years. Then in 1956, he replaced the bursar, Mrs. George W. Taylor (1944-56), when she returned to the mission field.



George C. Bellingrath  
Academic Dean  
1949-1962



Ben Hay Hammet  
Alumni & Public Relations  
1949-Present



G. Edward Campbell  
Business Mgr., Development  
1950-Present



The position was broadened to business manager, and two years later Campbell added the responsibility of college treasurer. He extended the scope of the business office, coordinated summer activities on campus and also performed some church-relations and fund-raising services.

Meanwhile, the national push into college was reflected in the growing demand to enter Presbyterian. With dormitories already over capacity and some students housed in town, PC put 32 scholarship athletes in double-decker bunks crowded into the old classroom area of Springs Gymnasium, while several others nested over the swimming pool. The second floors of Judd Dining Hall and the student center house also were utilized.

Enrollment went to 476 in 1947 and held generally around this figure until 1950 as more and more applicants had to be turned away.

The war in Korea started in July, 1950. Its impact reverberated over the PC campus almost immediately with news that a young graduate of the previous year, Alan Plummer '49, had met death in the first week of fighting (four other alumni also would die there).

Although enrollment reached 470 that fall, 80 of these students volunteered for armed forces duty before Christmas. Educators everywhere were concerned with what appeared to be a nationwide rush into service, but this movement stopped a few months later with the passage of legislation favorable to college students who maintained good work. The ROTC unit here also assured deferments. A campus poll indicated that PC students overwhelmingly favored the draft, even though they remained wary of what it would mean to their futures in this emergency.

Enrollment for the next session dropped to 415, but it bounced back to 481 for the 1952-53 school year. Eighty students had to be housed in town.

(Below left)  
Freshmen generated much spirit at the pep rallies on the eve of football battles.

(Below)  
Democracy at work on campus found these signs plastering the Neville rotunda in hot campaigning of the day.



The ROTC unit that session reached a record peak of 332 cadets. Participation was still compulsory for freshmen and sophomores. The ROTC band resumed its beat in 1946 under alumnus Kay Mills '35, who handled the job part-time for a number of years in addition to his regular job at Clinton Mills. This musical group—ranging from 30 to 40 members in a given year—provided martial airs for the battalion parade ground, added pep at PC athletic events and performed on request in nearby community Christmas parades.

As applications continued to increase, PC bought a large home on campus edge (Caldair House) to accommodate 18 men. And the college rented the third floor of the downtown Mary Musgrove Hotel for more space.

The process of building a top-quality faculty to instruct the growing student body required time as well as selectivity in an era of teacher mobility. But gradually throughout the Brown administration, as professors came and went, the key individuals fell into place. Those of extended tenure who joined the faculty between 1950 and 1962 are listed below.

**In foreign languages**—Alumnus Richard O. Adams '48, who began his 31 years of devoted service as Spanish professor in 1950 and retired in 1981; and Aurel Erwin, whose enthusiasm for the French (language and culture) extended from 1954 to 1977 retirement.

**In chemistry**—Dr. K. Nolon Carter came in 1951, directly after acquiring his Vanderbilt University doctorate, to set high standards as

(Below)

*Fridays found the 300-cadet ROTC battalion on parade to close each full week of drill. And striking the tempo in the lead was the military band.*



Richard O. Adams  
Spanish  
1950-1981



Newton B. Jones  
History  
1950-1962



John W. Stevenson  
English  
1950-1962



K. Nolon Carter  
Chemistry  
1951-Present

department chairman. He was joined in 1962 by Randolph B. Huff (later PhD, Clemson), an industrial chemist of two years' experience with duPont. Both men, who combine teaching with published research, are still on the faculty.

**In English**—John W. Stevenson (later PhD, Vanderbilt) came directly from graduate work in 1950 and stayed to become department chairman before departing in 1962. His successor as chairman was Dr. Neal B. Prater (PhD, Vanderbilt)—still here today—who also came directly from graduate study, arriving with a penchant for Shakespeare in 1960. One year earlier, S. Allen King had left the faculty of Darlington School for his able classroom work which continues at PC.

**In history**—Dr. Newton B. Jones (PhD, Virginia) served as department chairman, 1950-62; and George Clark spent nine years, from 1956 to 1965. Earl B. Halsall also came in 1958 to inaugurate the department's new program in political science, and he remained with wry wit until 1976 retirement.

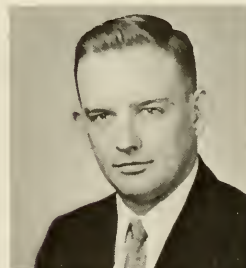
**In mathematics**—Taylor Martin, who grew up on the PC campus, left the Newberry College faculty in 1953 to occupy the teaching chair his father (A. V. Martin) once held. While not quite matching his father's long tenure, Taylor put in 25 years before retiring in 1978. William S. Cannon came as a math professor in 1957, but in more recent years has concentrated on his responsibilities as a computer science teacher and director of that center. Another mathematician still active here is Paul Campbell, who joined the faculty in 1961.

**In religion**—Alumnus Lewis S. Hay '49 (later PhD, Emory) came directly from graduate work at Princeton Seminary in 1955 and has maintained his scholarly approach to Bible and Greek to this day. He became department chairman in 1974. Joining the department in 1956 was Dr. Joseph M. Gettys (PhD, New York University), a well-known religious writer who had taught earlier at Queens College and the Presbyterian School of Christian Education. He also occupied the academic dean's slot at PC for 12 years before his 1974 retirement. And then in 1959, alumnus Tom Stallworth '55 returned to the campus from the pulpit ministry to fill his special niche as a Bible and philosophy teacher with unusually close ties to the students. That relationship continues.

**In philosophy**—Alumnus David R. Moorefield '48 (PhD, Duke) succeeded Jim Gray in 1962 in this discipline included under the combined department of religion, Greek and philosophy. Dr. Moorefield also still teaches several sociology courses. Although he came here directly from a



Earl B. Halsall  
Political Science  
1958-1976



William S. Cannon  
Mathematics  
1957-Present



S. Taylor Martin  
Mathematics  
1953-1978



Aurel M. Erwin  
French  
1954-1977



Lewis S. Hay  
Religion, Greek  
1955-Present



George W. Clark  
History  
1956-1965



Presbyterian pulpit, he earlier served on the Columbia Seminary faculty.

These men brought with them to the classroom a broad range of training and interests as well as professional enthusiasm for their fields. They joined others on the faculty in the tightening of curriculum, enrichment of course offerings and in the steady demand for academic excellence. Research interests continued, but the main emphasis centered on classroom teaching and personal relationships with students.

Classes met six days a week then, until noon on Saturday. The general education program for both the BA and BS degrees required two years each of English, foreign language and Bible in addition to the year of mathematics, science and history—plus the two years of basic ROTC. Then followed the usual two years of concentrated work in a specific field. The college maintained its reputation for sound preparation among the graduate and professional schools and gradually enhanced its training through the diversity of an expanding faculty and the addition of needed equipment. The academic work, never a “snap” at PC, stepped up its pace.

Besides the numerous graduates going to seminaries, PC had a dozen or so young alumni enrolled at one time at the Medical College of South Carolina alone—plus others in medical training elsewhere. More students earned attractive fellowships for postgraduate study: like the one who went to Princeton Seminary on a coveted Rockefeller Fellowship . . . Woodrow Wilson Scholarship recipients studying at such places as Harvard and Duke in religion, English and physics . . . the numerous fellowship awards to Vanderbilt and Emory . . . or the young graduate with grant for post-doctoral study in quantum chemistry at Oxford University.

Sigma Kappa Alpha, junior-level academic honor organization, staged its annual Dean's List banquet to spotlight this achievement. And a sophomore Academic Honor Society was formed to add more stimulation for classroom performance.

Of his classroom days, Lt. Col. Phillip Cannella '57 recalled:

“I enjoyed the exchange of different ideas—not only in Dr. Fraser's religion classes (I was one of just seven Catholics in the whole student body), but throughout PC's academic program. I feel students were allowed freedom of thought and expression without reprimand or prejudice.”

And James G. Monroe, Jr. '61 remembers the people:

Some stand out so much in my memory that I cannot go back and cross the campus now without feeling their presence. My most memorable were James Gray, John Glover, Marian Burts, Neill Whitelaw and George Bellingrath. I think each of these good people influenced our lives as well as educated our minds—and that is really what PC is about.

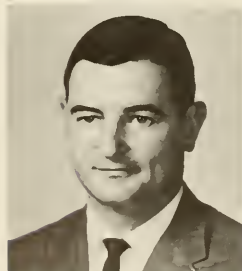
We remember Mr. Gray's ready humor. All who studied German with him in '57-'58 recall the day we watched him from our Neville classroom window as he strolled down the plaza for class. He stopped on the front steps, turned around to light his pipe and then proceeded on his way back home oblivious to our shouts for him to return. He explained at the next class session that, as he lit his pipe, he thought about what awaited him inside and since it was lunch time and he was facing home, decided that he should go to lunch. We all laughed together, because it was this man's door that was always open to students. And many of us, going to his home to discuss a course problem, found ourselves welcomed dinner guests and ended up discussing what to do in the next semester's course.

Or how many remember the mysteriousness of the lights at night in the physics lab in the basement of Jacobs Hall? We all knew if the door was locked that Dr. Whitelaw was working on some secret nuclear plans for the government.

And, of course, the marvelous English flavor in romance languages that



S. Allen King  
English  
1959-Present



Thomas A. Stallworth  
Religion  
1959-Present

only John Glover could have given. The special flavor given to the library by Miss Burts, who was always willing to help and who must have been a financial wizard to stock the library on the funds we had then. But she did it, and added an extra fine arts touch with the little group of faculty that gathered each Saturday afternoon upstairs to listen to the Saturday opera.

The summation of character that was PC to me—and I hope still is—was Dr. Bellingrath. As academic dean, he knew every student and his problems. I thank him to this day for the fact that I was guided out of a scientific program into liberal arts where I belonged. Because he knew and cared about the students, he called me in to talk about my grades, guided me and suggested a good course of action for me. That is not just my story, but many others.

As in the instance cited above of Jim Gray's absorption with other thoughts, students have always warmed to the little foibles of their most respected teachers—the small incidents that added just a bit of humanity to their demands for perfection.

Earlier students took some delight in the Model-T driving technique of Professor A. V. Martin, the gestures of Professor M. A. Woodworth, and the sheer incongruity of dignified Dr. D. J. Brimm's chewing tobacco and

(Below left)

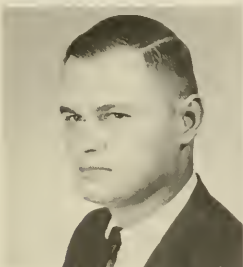
Dr. Neill Whitelaw gave the most personal of individual instruction in his old physics laboratory situated in the basement of Jacobs Hall.

(Below right)

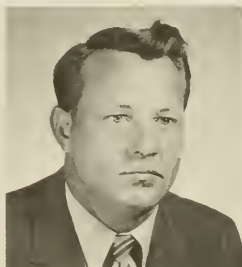
The freedom afforded students in producing their own campus publications has been a real hallmark of extracurricular activities at Presbyterian.

(Bottom right)

Students organized and conducted annual blood drives that provided much plasma for troops fighting in Korea and other Red Cross needs.



Neal B. Prater  
English  
1960-Present



Paul E. Campbell  
Mathematics  
1961-Present



Randolph B. Huff  
Chemistry  
1962-Present



David R. Moorefield  
Philosophy, Sociology  
1962-Present

discovering to his chagrin one day that his classroom window was closed when he tried to spit tobacco juice out of it. The stories are many about the incomparable Walter Johnson and his capacity for confusing names and faces among his countless acquaintances. And former students recall with nostalgia the day John Glover's cigarette caught his waste basket on fire. When he slammed in his foot to put out the flame, his foot became caught in the bottom temporarily amid the burning trash. It could happen to anyone, but somehow it seemed more appropriate happening to a perfectionist teacher. His quick wit appreciated it, too, in those days when he combined high demands with ready accessibility to help with any student need.

Although not generally opposing the athletic program as such, the PC faculty had a growing concern—shared by other faculties—over sports emphasis and its danger of compromising both standards and fiscal stability. Some could view it as part of the natural conflict between academics and athletics, with blame on both sides. But as the balance seemed to tilt toward more emphasis, faculty apprehension increased.

Intercollegiate sports enjoyed unusual success during the Brown administration. When Walter Johnson returned from service in 1946, he did not resume active coaching but rather concentrated on being athletic director and encouraging a broad program.

Lonnie McMillian continued as head football coach until 1954 and as track coach through 1959. He still played from three to four major conference teams in football each year, averaging better than .500 over the seasons, and his track squads were among the best in the state. Besides winning the South Carolina Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet in 1952, his teams finished second on three occasions during that period. Several years after retirement, Coach Lonnie Mac's 36-year career was recognized by his induction into the South Carolina Athletic Hall of Fame.

McMillian and his assistant coach, alumnus Ben Moye '42, can be credited with launching PC into its period of greatest basketball achievement. In 1948, they drove up to Indiana in Moye's old pre-war vintage automobile and recruited four boys who dazzled the state for the next four seasons. Others from Indiana and Kentucky followed. By then, Norman Sloan had joined the staff to begin his coaching career that eventually would lead to North Carolina State and national "coach-of-the-year" honors. Sloan had outstanding basketball teams, compiling a record of 69 wins and 36 losses during his four years (1951-55), and the momentum continued for several seasons after his departure.

Meanwhile, over on Callaway courts where Coach Jim Leighton rebuilt the tennis program to national rank, the record proved even more remarkable. His years from 1949 through 1961 produced 155 victories against just 57 defeats. And some of those wins came over such national powers as Miami, Texas, Princeton, Harvard, Florida—not to mention extending PC's state championships to 20 straight. Our top player one year advanced to the quarter-finals at Wimbledon, most famous of all world tournaments.

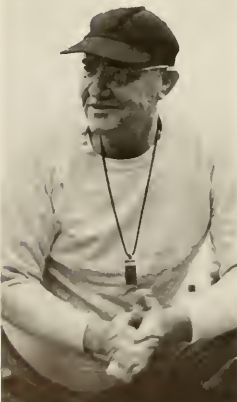
Baseball and golf also recorded some good years during that period. As a matter of fact, the overall accomplishments of PC varsity squads throughout the decade of the 1950's have not been duplicated before or since. Playing against many major opponents, Blue Stocking teams in six sports during the 1951-52 session won a total of 56 games while losing 30. And three of these teams won state championships: in tennis, track and in

*(Below)*

*For almost half-a-century the names of these two fine sportsmen dominated athletics here as together they built the broad program that set off PC as a sports leader among the small colleges:*

*Walter Johnson at work at his desk during his later years as athletic director;*

*Lonnie McMillian on the sideline directing strategy in the heat of competition.*







Athletics flourished in the 1950's—the golden decade of PC sports. For example:

(Left)  
Tennis teams held national rank and perennial state titles.

(Left)  
Still host to the colorful "Little Olympics" state meet, PC won it once and three times finished second.

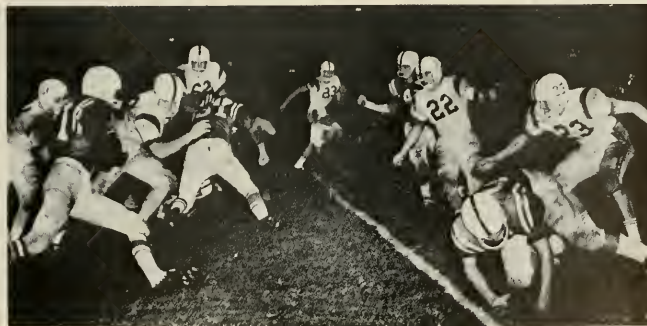
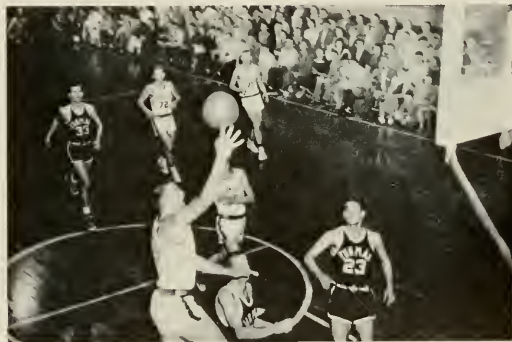


(Below left)  
Enthusiastic crowds jammed Springs for fast basketball that won two state titles . . .

(Below)  
. . . with fast-break scoring that ranked third nationally.

(Bottom right)  
Golf had some good seasons looking to better years ahead

(Bottom left)  
And Blue Hose football in 1959 raced all the way to the Tangerine Bowl.



basketball (a tie with Furman). Two years later, the overall record reached 50-32-1, with tennis again a champ and track finishing second in the state meet which attracted 2,500 to watch its annual running on the PC cinders. Then, for the 1953-54 session, PC's six varsity squads went 57-39-1 as football won six of ten, tennis automatically held its pace and state title, and the nation's third-highest-scoring basketball machine again shared the South Carolina championship with Furman.

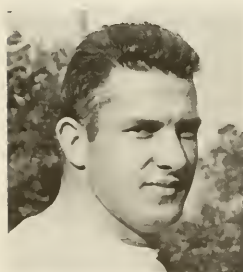
Tennis and basketball would continue strong the remainder of the decade, and football would rise to unusual feats. From start to finish, it was a golden decade of sports that benefitted PC in many ways. Enthusiasm ran high. So did the cost, however, and there was the rub. When the cost factor mounted enough to threaten other college programs, trustee action became inevitable.

The early post-war years introduced new challenges to the financing of higher education. Money had always been a crucial ingredient, of course, but now the needs accelerated with the movement of masses into college and with the increased program and personnel costs in a changing national economy. These elements mandated that colleges must operate more efficiently and must receive greater income on a continuing basis. By 1953, almost half of all private colleges in the country were reported to have operating deficits.

As a result, more sophisticated fund-raising techniques emerged among the private institutions. Many colleges were adding development offices charged with year-round solicitations as well as with the periodic capital campaign that had been the main standby previously. Corporate and

(Below)

Students spent many hours in this reading room of the old library during the 32 years (1942-74) it shared building with administration.



Benjamin R. Moyer  
Football  
1945-1950



James H. Leighton  
Tennis  
1949-1961



foundation giving became important sources as business recognized both a self-interest and responsibility.

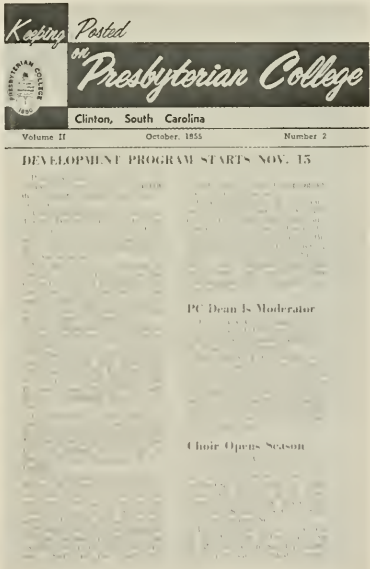
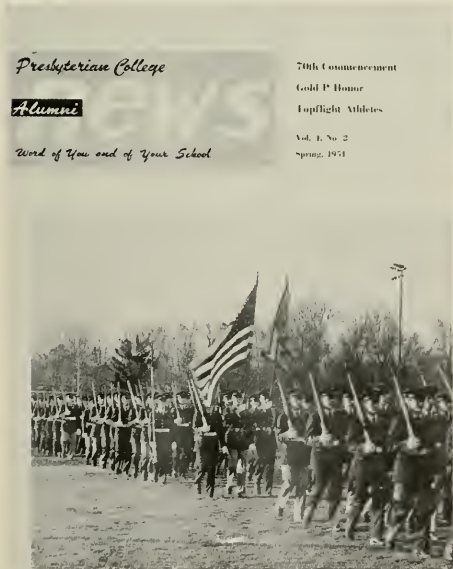
Private schools within states formed groups to make joint approaches to state-wide industries and business affiliations. In our state, for example, the South Carolina Foundation of Independent Colleges distributed \$3,340 to PC as its share of the first year's operation in 1955 and almost tripled that amount the next year. The eight other schools involved in chartering this organization, which has steadily increased its production, were: Coker, Columbia, Converse, Erskine, Furman, Limestone, Newberry and Wofford.

A somewhat different approach on a regional basis—in which the South was an educational pioneer—was the compact of states known as the Southern Regional Education Board. It sought a joint effort in attacking general problems of education confronting the South and in utilizing its educational resources to best advantage. (The SREB proved so successful that other regions of the United States followed this lead.)

The Southern Regional Education Board had no significant direct impact upon Presbyterian College. It is mentioned here because PC had a definite impact on the SREB through Dr. Marshall Brown. He was the first educator appointed to this highly selective group of leaders—a charter member in its 1948 founding year—and he continued to serve by appointment of various state governors for as long as he remained president here. Much of the time was served on the board's executive committee. Upon retirement, he recommended that the president of Clemson University be named to replace him.

(Below left)  
Contact through publications was the primary means of reaching the broadening circle of constituencies developed during this period. First came the alumni magazine.

(Below right)  
This four-page newsletter represented one of the first in the South to be used in combination with magazine to extend campus coverage. Its circulation reached beyond alumni to thousands of friends that were cultivated to support the PC program. Under different names, both magazine and newsletter have continued without interruption for three decades.



SPRING FEATURE:  
Alumnus Reports on Missionary Work in Brazil





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## Launching PC's Ambitious 25-Year Plan

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*Two capital campaigns within seven years raised funds for buildings and endowment.*

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*Commencement exercises, for two decades up to 1960, made maximum use of the campus' natural beauty with the yearly processional down Neville Hall's central walk to the little outdoor chapel.*

President Brown, with a bursar to handle routine bookkeeping, acted as his own business manager until 1956. He watched every penny and kept the management tight enough to realize a cumulative surplus into the early 1950's. Then, costs of expanding operations began exceeding income. There were imperative needs for building and for substantially raising the salaries of faculty members who felt the budget should not be balanced on their backs in a prospering economy.

Constituent response, even among some trustees, bordered on indifference at the time this administration's early programs of cultivation were launched. Expanded publications and public relations approaches were introduced to provide more information to a wider range of constituents and to stimulate in other ways increased interest in and support of Presbyterian College. More help from beyond the campus was essential.

A major turning point came in early 1954, when President Brown suffered a two-month illness from the strain of his responsibilities and administrative load. It shook the board of trustees into getting more involved in PC affairs. And they, in turn, awakened the two synods to the need for greater support of their college. (After all, PC was producing more ministerial candidates proportionately than any other school of the denomination—not to mention the lay leadership.)

Instead of just one annual meeting, the trustees under Chairman Earl C. Hollingsworth of Augusta met several times during 1954. At a called meeting on March 19—only two weeks after its regular annual session—the board adopted a special report of its executive committee which included these words:

This Committee is unanimous in feeling that many of the problems facing us at the College are caused by having to operate on a very limited budget, and that the need for an increase in this budget should be presented to the Synods of South Carolina and Georgia, and the friends of Presbyterian College, by the Board of Trustees.



(Below)

Trustees who pledged the board to stronger PC support included these members on hand for the spring 1955 meeting: First row—J. F. Jacobs of Clinton; George Hoyt of Atlanta; W. B. Ward of Spartanburg; President Marshall Brown; J. B. Fraser of Hinesville, Ga.

Second row—A. E. Hahn and L. H. Parris of Atlanta; E. C. Hollingsworth of Augusta; C. C. Hertwig of Macon; Jeff W. Chapman of Walterboro; Robert M. Vance of Clinton.

Third row—P. S. Bailey of Clinton; Hugh F. Dick of Charlotte; G. W. Shaw of Sumter; W. R. Wallace of Chester; Harry Holland of Marietta Ga.; W. L. Cooke of Columbus, Ga.; Hubert F. Wardlaw of Orangeburg; J. F. McLeod of Chesterfield.

Back row—T. F. Watkins of Anderson; George R. Wilkinson of Greenville; and E. L. Hill of Athens, Ga.

We re-affirm our faith in the ability, the integrity, and the dedication of the College Administration and of the Faculty; we feel an exceptional job has been done with the support given by the constituency; we take pride in the accomplishments of the College for the past few years; we are certain the problems currently confronting the College can be solved in a way to strengthen its whole program of work; we are confident that the Administration will lead the College forward into ever increasing service in the field of Christian education.

This Committee feels that the Board of Trustees, as a whole, has not been close enough to the actual work of the College to be of help to the Administration, and the Board has not been as aggressive as it might have been in presenting the College to the Synods and Presbyteries it represents. We feel sure that as a result of this study, the Board is in a better position to help the College. In the future, the Administrative and Instructional Staff can be encouraged by the interest of this Board, and its willingness to help in every phase of College life.

True to their statement, board members immediately went to work as never before in behalf of Presbyterian College. They have sustained their efforts with increasing effectiveness to this day.

In that particular 1954 session, the trustees authorized faculty salary increases, the securing of a new student dean and the addition of a development officer to assist with fund-raising. The board also went on record supporting the maintenance of high selectivity in admissions, even at the cost of a slightly lower enrollment.

The executive committee met two other times that spring, and the full board assembled again in November. At this latter meeting, the trustees authorized the employment of Marts and Lundy professional fund-raising firm "to make a survey and recommendations concerning a campaign to raise a substantial fund for the development and future security of Presbyterian College."





Board action also recommended immediate renovation of Laurens Hall and the building of a new men's dormitory. Over the previous two years, a \$125,000 dormitory fund had been secured by a mail campaign among the synods' churches. Now \$25,000 of that sum went into the complete remodeling of Laurens, PC's oldest dormitory accommodating 32 students. The remaining \$100,000 plus funds from the forthcoming capital campaign would underwrite the proposed new resident hall so badly needed to meet the acute housing shortage.

In further board action, the trustees approved a fraternity-house building plan (initiated by Sigma Nu) that would have the college sharing in construction costs. Although the Sigma Nus completed their \$12,000 lodge the next year, the other five social fraternities failed to join in the plan. It would be 20 years before the full six-house fraternity concept became a reality.

An interesting sidelight to the decisive board meetings of 1954: during this time, a rejuvenated Marshall Brown was sought as president by a wealthier college in the upper-South. Although loathe to leave Presbyterian, he freed the trustees of any feelings of obligation to reelect him, should that be their preference. In response, the board reiterated its strong endorsement of his administration and gave further assurances of support.

South Carolina Presbyterians responded immediately to the call for greater support. The synod agreed to increase the college's share of its 1954-55 budget by \$20,000—raising it to \$76,000. In addition, leaders at the annual stated session held on the campus that summer gave a blank-check endorsement by voting to support any development plans the trustees might initiate. The Synod of Georgia also met at PC that summer of 1954, upped its budget somewhat over the \$16,621 given to PC the previous year and approved the capital fund-raising drive for 1956.

It was a big summer for church groups on campus. Besides the sessions of both synods and two youth conferences, the women of the South Carolina Synod came to make Presbyterian College the permanent site of their successful Synodical Training School. Within a few years, its attendance topped 450. The women's enthusiasm for PC hospitality spread goodwill over the state; their lack of enthusiasm for bugs in the dormitory and the creaking stairs leading to the second-floor auditorium produced other dividends. Instead of "turning off" because of these defects, they simply prodded their churches that funds were badly needed for a new dormitory and a new chapel-auditorium.

After surveying the two synods, Marts and Lundy suggested a ten-year program for \$2 million—with \$750,000 to be sought in an immediate capital campaign. Alumnus Otto W. Ferrene '31, dean of Presbyterian Junior College, joined the PC staff in 1955 to head the development program. He worked capably and energetically until the drive's successful completion two years later and then went with the Marts and Lundy organization.

Laurens Hall was restored into an attractive facility, and work began on the new dormitory in March, 1955. The structure went up in just seven months after ground-breaking ceremonies led by Trustee Chairman Harry K. Holland '26 of Marietta, Ga., and P. S. Bailey '26 of Clinton, the building committee chairman. It was completed at a cost of \$250,000 in time for the fall semester.

Students scattered around town in substitute housing now had campus accommodations, and there was room for more. PC passed the



Otto W. Ferrene  
Development  
1955-1957



Joseph M. Gettys  
Religion, Academic Dean  
1956-1974

500 mark for the first time that fall, with a total 509 students enrolled (486 men and 23 women).

The facility was named Bailey Hall in memory of William J. Bailey—the late president of Clinton Mills and M. S. Bailey and Son, Bankers—who served for 28 years on the PC board of trustees.

Even as Presbyterian College welcomed its largest student body in history, it made elaborate preparations for launching its most ambitious fund-raising drive. The project received the name Diamond Jubilee Campaign to mark this 75th anniversary year of PC's founding. It sought funds for a war memorial student center and a chapel-auditorium as well as for endowment.

Top leadership positions were accepted by Joseph Walker, Jr., and the Rev. Fred V. Poag, both of Columbia, for the South Carolina Synod; and by H. Lane Young and the Rev. Harry F. Fifield, both of Atlanta, for the Georgia Synod.

A three-day convocation called "The Dawning Renaissance" brought church and civic leaders, businessmen and alumni to the campus in mid-October, 1955, to get the campaign off to an enthusiastic start. Clinton, as usual, led the way. With trustee Robert M. Vance as drive chairman and alumnus Tom Addison '38 as co-chairman, Region One produced \$150,040 in four weeks.

*(Below)*

*Special dinners with a PC Diamond Jubilee birthday cake began each fund-raising drive in regions of South Carolina and Georgia. This largest of all dinners drew some 500 people to the gala Atlanta kickoff held in the gymnasium of Georgia State University in early 1956.*





Then, starting in January, 1956, and continuing through June, 1957, the campaign staff moved from region to region throughout South Carolina and Georgia, setting up detailed campaign organizations in each region to promote the PC program and solicit funds. It was a broad "grass roots" operation that involved 2,445 volunteer workers and thousands of other people.

Noted speakers, the college film and the PC choir were featured in the series of dinners that kicked off the drive in each region. A giant multi-tiered birthday cake with 75 candles—supplied by the dining hall, sometimes at great distance—added color to each of the 20 occasions.

The Diamond Jubilee drive produced \$1,033,335 from 6,934 gifts—far exceeding the \$750,000 goal and more than twice the amount PC had ever raised before in any single effort. Of this amount, South Carolina Presbyterians subscribed \$605,932 (4,655 gifts); Synod of Georgia, \$281,297 (2,144 gifts); individuals outside those states, \$45,606 (130); and foundations, \$100,500 (5 gifts). Alumni participated in every phase.

Three major gifts set the pace for this program. The Ford Foundation contributed \$93,500 to PC as part of its national distribution to strengthen private college endowments. A \$75,000 challenge grant from the Bailey Foundation sparked the Clinton drive. And a \$25,000 deferred gift by the Wyatt family—including alumni A. Knox Wyatt '31 and Henderson Wyatt '31—named the proposed chapel wing of the new auditorium in honor of Mrs. May Henderson Wyatt of Chickamauga, Ga. This little facility with stained-glass window can accommodate 80 for small worship services and has been used often for weddings.

Two years after the drive closed, while the auditorium was being built,

*(Below left)*

*The addition of Bailey Hall in 1955 provided urgently needed residential space for men, then overflowing into temporary housing in town. PC's first new building since 1942, it firmly established the policy of maintaining the colonial Georgian style of campus architecture.*

*(Below right)*

*Bailey Hall was the first dormitory to include a central lounge area for its residents.*



*William J. Bailey  
Early trustee and benefactor*



Belk family members and their stores in South Carolina and Georgia gave \$125,000 to aid its construction. This gift, in effect, lifted the Diamond Jubilee total to \$1,155,000.

Those were big dollars at that stage of the game. They enabled PC to erect Belk Auditorium for \$500,000, finish paying for the Bailey Hall construction and still put \$400,000 into endowment.

A \$250,000 Federal construction loan at 2½ percent interest presented a sound way to finance the new student center (with canteen and bookstore income amortizing the loan). The facility also assembled under one roof the student post office, lounges, meeting and recreational rooms, publications offices, two classrooms, guest bedrooms and quarters for the synod guidance center.

It was named Douglas House in memory of former President D. M. Douglas (1911-26). And it received an enthusiastic dedication at 1958 Homecoming as a memorial to the 65 alumni killed in World War II and the five who fell in Korea. Starting with wartime gifts from the battlefronts and continuing through the capital drive, alumni contributed more than half of its total cost for this purpose. A Douglas House plaque bears the names of PC war dead, along with a striking definition:

"The PC Spirit is that faith which enables us to out-think, out-fight, out-pray and if need be out-die the enemy."

Belk Auditorium memorializes William H. Belk, founder of the mercantile organization that bears his name. Its dedication in 1960 featured son Irwin Belk and US Senator Sam Erwin of North Carolina, a personal friend of the Belk family.

The new auditorium accomplished many purposes. For one thing, its

*(Below right)*  
Completion of the Douglas House in 1958 fulfilled the dream for a student center that began in World War II.

*(Bottom left)*  
Spacious, well-appointed lounges in the Douglas House added comfort and style.

*(Bottom right)*  
And the new canteen-book store brought vast improvement to this important phase of student activities.



1,100-seat capacity enabled the college once more to require seniors to join other students in attending the thrice-weekly assemblies. Lectures and fine arts programs were greatly expanded (with top performing artists), Clinton started a Community Concert series available to students, other area attractions centered at PC, and church groups were more readily accommodated. Adjacent areas offered space for music instruction, for theatrical makeup and dressing. The college could now plan toward a formal curriculum in fine arts.

The first year's calendar for Belk Auditorium included the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, New York Concert Trio, dancing star Paul Draper, Metropolitan mezzo-soprano Beverly Wolfe and pianist Alex Templeton as well as noted lecturers on history and literature. Two years later, PC's first endowed fine arts series—the Newton G. Hardie Lectures by Dr. Virginia Hardie—had as its opening feature Ferenc Nagy, last prime minister of free Hungary.

When Ed Campbell went from the registrar's office to business manager in 1956, assistant registrar Mrs. Roslyn Martin succeeded him there. She continues in this capacity.

Colonel A. J. Thackston, retired Army officer and former Clemson dean, became dean of students here in 1956 to replace George Anderson. During his 13 years in office before retiring in 1969, Thackston brought a level-headed firmness to the task while also handling growing responsibilities in admissions.

James M. Oeland, a former executive with Deering Milliken, replaced Otto Ferrene as development director in 1957. He traveled extensively throughout both synods in effective contact work and introduced a formal program of bequests and deferred gifts during the six years before his 1963 retirement.

With the revived enthusiasm and support of the board and supporting synods, the Brown administration moved into higher gear. The program of sustained cultivation of constituencies was expanded and intensified. Faculty salaries were increased by 10 percent one year and 20 percent another as part of the catching up process. A projected nine-month salary scale by professorial rank, announced in 1958, pointed to further increases in the years immediately ahead. It read:

Professor:	\$5,500 to \$7,500
Associate Professor:	4,500 to 6,000
Assistant Professor:	3,500 to 5,000
Instructor:	3,000 to 4,500

Although still low, the salaries were getting into a more respectable range for that day. For example, full professors averaged \$4,876 the previous year at South Carolina's nine accredited private colleges. The inadequacy of faculty salaries nationally was deplored as the main factor contributing to a growing teacher shortage.

The Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board became a requirement for admission in 1957—making PC the second college in the state to require it—although high school records remained an important yardstick. Admissions standards went up, bringing an increase of 54 points in the SAT verbal over a two-year period. The Founder's Scholarship program of academic grants was initiated and gradually expanded.

PC strengthened its curriculum by establishing areas of concentration,



*Roslyn C. Martin  
Registrar  
1950-Present*



*Albert J. Thackston  
Dean of Students  
1956-1969*



*James M. Oeland  
Development  
1957-1963*

with a minimum 30 semester hours required in the field of specialty instead of the 24-hour major. And it tightened the academic program further with specific grade-point-ratio requirements at class intervals to encourage progress toward graduation. Sociology received promotion from minor to major status, expanding its course offerings. Then, a program in Christian education was added to the religion department to help meet the shortage of trained church workers.

The Synod of South Carolina established its Guidance and Counseling Center on campus in 1954. Designed primarily for its high school youth, this program sought to identify individual capabilities and to suggest that every vocation can be a means of Christian service. College students also make use of it.

Alumni interest rose higher, with growing participation in local club activities and campus activities. They formed the base of an Annual Giving program that was starting to take off.

Presbyterian College had tried to hold down its fees, and probably overdid the process. By 1958, it became necessary to raise total charges by a hefty \$222, which brought the nine-month expense of tuition, room, board and fees to \$1,115.

The college received a grant from the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church US in 1957 to finance a study by a distinguished group of educators who would appraise the entire college operation and make recommendations for the future. Dr. R. H. Fitzgerald, chancellor emeritus of the University of Pittsburgh, directed the study. Other participants were:

President J. Ollie Edmunds of Stetson University, then president of the

(Below)

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new auditorium had trustee P. S. Bailey handling the shovel, flanked by board Chairman Robert M. Vance (left) and President Brown.

(Below right)

Belk Auditorium, third building of the Brown years, opened its doors in 1960 for Commencement exercises.

(Bottom right)

Many members of the Belk family attended the formal ceremonies dedicating Belk Auditorium. They are shown here, left to right: Irwin Belk, Henderson Belk, main speaker Senator Sam Ervin and Mrs. Ervin, Mrs. William Henry Belk, Sr., Mrs. Sarah Belk Gambrell, Thomas M. Belk and John M. Belk.





Association of American Colleges; Chancellor Guy E. Snavelly of Birmingham-Southern College; Dr. James M. Godard of the University of Miami (Fla.); Dean Maxwell A. Smith of the University of Chattanooga; and Dr. G. H. Cartledge of Oak Ridge National Laboratory (coincidentally, the chemistry professor at PC early in his career, around 1915).

After comprehensive investigation and study over several months, the educators issued their report to a special committee of synods' leaders appointed to receive it. The report praised much of the program, faculty and staff and took note of the accomplishments of recent years. At the same time, it pinpointed inadequacies (most of these money would cure) and made recommendations designed to help the college reach its promising potential.

The Fitzgerald committee's five major points were:

1. Consider moving to full coeducation as soon as possible. This recommendation was in line with the Synod of South Carolina's request that PC erect a women's dormitory in the near future.
2. Gradually increase the student body to 900 men and women. At that time (1957), the enrollment stood at 541, of whom 39 were women.
3. Raise faculty salaries and increase faculty participation in academic planning. The 1958 salary scale listed above reflects steps taken in that direction.
4. Continue to improve the overall quality of the program, laboratory equipment and the library holdings.
5. Discontinue intercollegiate football and reduce scholarships in the other sports. The report cited disproportionate scholarship aid and other costs that ate up too much of the budget.

These points came as no surprise to Presbyterian College officials who had been considering plans and alternatives for some time. The recommendations took on added significance, however, by the manner of their formal presentation to trustees and church representatives. All could rally around the first four points. The fifth recommendation struck directly at the heart of an explosive issue.

It addressed a concern first expressed officially by that great PC sportsman, President William P. Jacobs II, right before World War II trimmed activities. More recently (1954), a special trustee committee had studied the athletic program and approved its operation. But rumblings persisted, both pro and con, as emotions ran deep on the issue.

For a number of years after the war, so many athletes had veterans benefits that the cost of scholarship aid remained low. As this source dried up, however, the college gradually assumed more and more costs of successful programs until the full load was here. Then, with little income from gifts or gates, it began to hurt.

Concern over the mounting costs of athletics grew throughout the 1950's—voiced by trustees, faculty and some thoughtful alumni who did not want the college to price itself out of the market. Feelings were mixed among those who loved sports, considered their value to youth and knew how much PC's athletic tradition meant to its publics. A consensus wanted good intercollegiate sports, with enough scholarships and staff expense to remain competitive. And yet, the sports program could not seem to draw adequate support—only \$3,777 to the Walter Johnson Club in 1956, for example, a typical year.

Early in 1957, even before the Fitzgerald committee first assembled, the alumni board of directors examined the situation again. Athletic Director Walter Johnson pointed out that such former PC opponents as Erskine, Mercer, Oglethorpe, Stetson and Rollins had been forced to drop football—that the financial drain was killing off other programs over the country. Finally, J. Marion Kirven '27, immediate past president of the Alumni Association and a former football captain and Johnson Club leader, summed up the sentiments with these words:

“Gentlemen, it seems we’re at the crossroads as far as our athletic program is concerned. Either we raise more money and continue to move forward or we will be forced to cut back in some direction.”

The Johnson Club set a goal of \$20,000, but it raised only \$7,225 that year and just a little more the next year.

Out on the playing field, football accelerated its pace to produce some of PC’s finest teams. After assistant Bill Crutchfield succeeded Lonnie McMillian as head coach in 1954, the scholarships edged upward. He brought in as one young assistant Bo Schembechler, who coached at PC for a season and later rose to the heights at the University of Michigan (national “coach-of-the-year” honors).

The tempo picked up further under Frank Jones, son-in-law of University of Georgia’s Wally Butts, who came to the college in 1957 after building prep school powerhouses at Decatur (Ga.) High. Jones developed unusually strong teams with a special flair for exciting play. PC people still talk about the awesome 9-1 season of 1959 that culminated in the 1960 Tangerine Bowl game against Middle Tennessee State (lost, 12-21).

His next season also proved successful, giving Jones a 21-8-1 mark

*(Below right)*

*Two future national coaches of the year were together on the PC staff in 1954. Shown here with Head Coach Bill Crutchfield (center) are: Norman Sloan (left), who found basketball fame at North Carolina State; and Bo Schembechler, later noted for Michigan football teams.*



**B. Frank Jones**  
Athletic Director, Football  
1957-1962



over the past three years. It was PC's winningest span to that date: action-packed football well-designed for maximum fan appeal. And yet, attendance totals for that unusual three-year period averaged only 1,283 paid ticket-holders (plus student fares) for each home game. While the promise of more gate receipts from a winning program failed to materialize, costs continued to mount.

In fairness to the athletic department, it should be noted that concerted efforts were made in many directions to hold down the expense. Coaches had the dual responsibility of football plus heading the programs in basketball, baseball and track. They also taught courses in physical education. The tennis coach, serving part-time, drew the major portion of his income during the college off-season as a teaching professional at one of the exclusive tennis clubs along the Eastern seaboard. Golf was supervised by a professor. These factors—and the public relations value of good sports—account for PC's deliberate pace in trying to work out the problem.

Jones left following the 1961 season to become chief assistant coach at Mississippi State University. His popular assistant, Clyde Ehrhardt, inherited the position as athletic director and head football coach. Ehrhardt died suddenly in early 1963 after just one year at the reins.

Meanwhile, the Fitzgerald report had put the facts squarely on the line in late 1957. Robert M. Vance, president of Clinton Mills and M. S. Bailey and Son, Bankers—a man of balanced good judgment—was beginning his long years of service as trustee chairman. He and other board members sought a solution that would eliminate negative cost problems while retaining positive aspects of the athletic program.

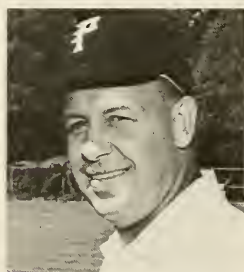
Another special trustee committee, headed by Dr. J. Davison Philips of Decatur, Ga., and including Dr. Marc C. Weersing of Spartanburg, studied all aspects of the problem for two years. Its recommendations adopted by the board in early 1960 called for the Johnson Club to provide one-half of the costs of athletic scholarships. This portion came to \$31,000 at that time, and the club was given three years in which to reach the annual level the policy required. The trustee report added:

There seems to be little hope of any decrease in cost in the future. Since 1955, the cost of the athletic program at PC has increased 58 percent, although some of this is due to increased fees at the college . . . We cannot continue as we are without a deepening financial crisis.

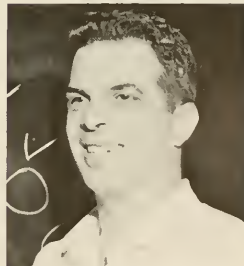
Led by alumnus Ross Templeton '24, Charlotte businessman, the Johnson Club made a remarkable surge. It raised \$20,339 in 1960, \$26,193 in 1961 and \$25,339 in 1962. The goal was not met, however, and by then athletic deficits had risen more. A further tightening of operations became imperative.

At their March, 1963, meeting, the trustees adopted a realignment policy to reduce athletic grants to a maximum 35 for all sports. The number at that time already had decreased some—full football grants having dropped to 46 from the Frank Jones peak of 52; and the tennis attrition, from six to 3½. Aid to baseball and track altogether had diminished to one grant, while basketball maintained its general level of seven.

The new policy was devised by a widely representative board-appointed athletic council, with Professor Neill G. Whitelaw as chairman. Its other members were: trustee George Cornelson of Clinton; Kenneth Baker, Ed Campbell, Ben Hay Hammet, and new head coach and athletic director Cally Gault, all of the PC faculty and staff; and as alumni representatives



Clyde W. Ehrhardt  
Football  
1957-1963



Calhoun F. Gault  
Athletic Director, Football  
1963-Present



Johnson Club President Ross Templeton and Dr. J. Newton Gaston '29, president of the Alumni Association. This council also was asked to give future oversight to the program.

Cally Gault, a 1948 graduate and former Blue Hose athlete, signed to replace Ehrhardt just in time for this crucial meeting that would impact most severely upon his department. With his background of PC allegiance, he felt the new policy had to be made to work. Gault brought to PC a reputation as one of South Carolina's leading high school coaches for his record at North Augusta. He found waiting for him on the staff Billy Tiller '55, who had joined Clyde Ehrhardt the previous year as an assistant coach and who would remain as a valuable right arm for many seasons ahead.

Specifics of the realignment policy called for PC to reach the 35 limit by the 1965-66 school year, with these quotas: a maximum of 25 full grants for football, eight for basketball and two for tennis. The policy stipulated further that continuance of athletic scholarships at the readjusted level would depend upon alumni and friends providing a minimum of \$30,000 annually to help support the program.

The new plan placed the college in line with the grant-in-aid restrictions of the Carolinas Conference. It pointed to the day when PC would join this organization of small colleges—most of whom already were Blue Hose sports rivals.

This realignment, while a compromise with the Fitzgerald committee recommendation, nevertheless marked a decided shift in emphasis and direction. Because alumni and other publics were kept informed and involved in the emerging decision, it received generally cooperative acceptance as a move in the vital best interests of Presbyterian College.

A large segment of the student body, however, reacted with outrage. A mass meeting was held to protest what appeared to be the permanent de-emphasis of tennis—the one sport in which PC had national prestige. The student press carried numerous columns of letters, editorials and news stories in a running campaign to impress officials with their concern over growing imbalance in the sports program. By this time, campus-wide polls even favored tennis over football. Blue Key leadership fraternity concurred with a special petition to the board.

Although their concern was viewed sympathetically, the anticipated move to the Carolinas Conference made it imperative to adhere to its limitation of two grants for spring sports. Both of these were pledged to tennis.

The student movement over tennis represented a rare instance of large group protest for that era and did not have the overtones of those protests that came to college campuses a few years later. Students had their dissatisfactions, of course—especially with required assembly—but they did not seriously challenge the college's right to its procedures.

The only student march (outside the military) familiar to PC in the 1950's was the collection of students who annually descended upon the president's home to "demand" a football holiday. It resembled a charade, each side playing the game. Students gathered and President Brown dutifully appeared at his door to grant them a Saturday off from classes—just as he did each year. Usually, the students chose the date of the PC-Citadel game in Charleston, and many attended.

Getting an official day off had extra value, because of Saturday classes and because the "cut" system was not nearly so generous as in subsequent years.

(Below)  
*The May Henderson Wyatt Chapel, with this lovely stain-glass window, forms a wing of Belk Auditorium for small worship services.*



Throughout the Brown administration, students worked hard at their responsibilities within the student system. Organizations functioned well, showed initiative and imagination in many activities. Religious Emphasis Week and Political Emphasis Week continued as important campus functions (Secretary of Defense Robert Stevens headlined one PEW program). *The Blue Stocking* added 11 All-American newspaper ratings to the five it had received before World War II. The robed choir also caught the big spotlight with two performances over the national radio broadcast "Great Glee Clubs of America" and later appearances on regional television.

With the opening of the Douglas House, a director of student activities was added to the staff to coordinate its services and to develop a more comprehensive intramural program. Everyone on campus seemed to get into the action. Records showed 91 percent participation in the program which featured numerous highly competitive leagues plus tournaments and meets in ten different sports. In 1959, the National Intramural Association ranked Presbyterian College first in the state and the region for breadth of participation.

Cars became increasingly numerous on campus, and students traveled more than in the earlier years of "thumbing" rides. But the continuation of the six-day class schedule sometimes inhibited more elaborate weekend plans. The dance weekends maintained their special appeal as waves of visiting girlfriends arrived by the carloads on Friday afternoon to give the campus a sudden transformation. Dress became more formal. Bigger name

*(Below)*  
Meanwhile, in PC classrooms, academics sharpened under such master teachers as Dr. Alex Stump in biology.

*(Bottom)*  
Belk Auditorium became the center for an expanded fine arts program that brought noted lecturers and performing artists to the campus.



bands—like Tony Pastor, Hal McIntyre, Billy Butterfield, and the remnants of old Glenn Miller—were brought to the Clinton armory. And then it became fashionable to have two groups alternating on the bandstand (conventional band and less conventional combo), thereby introducing the exotic-name outfits like Zodiacs and Catalinas and the start of rock 'n' roll.

Bringing girls to the campus for dances was necessary, because Presbyterian College had so few women students enrolled. Their numbers had always been limited, with no resident facilities, and the campus became even more male-oriented after World War II. Through the mid-1950's, there were only 12 to 15 "coeds" at any one time in the student body averaging 475. They restarted the local Alpha Psi Delta sorority of pre-war days, entered into other activities and added considerably to classroom achievements. At one point, the student constitution designated one slot for a women's representative on the student council. The men enjoyed their presence on campus, but the college could offer little in the way of special feminine touches to enhance their program.

As Presbyterian College began forming its long-range plans, more and more thought went to full coeducation. The Synod of South Carolina requested in 1955 that the college consider building a women's dormitory in the near future. That same year, the old three-story Calvert House, a block off-campus, became a resident facility—with as many as 18 women students living on the two upper floors. A faculty family occupied the first floor for a number of years and gave supervision to the facility which the girls soon labeled "Calvert Convent."

By the 1956-57 session, the student body of 541 included 39 women. With PC now seriously planning for the first time to expand into full co-

*(Below)*  
Calvert House became PC's first resident facility for the few women students of the mid-1950's. It served this function until the women's dormitory was built in 1965.

*(Below right)*  
In the continuing popularity of campus dances, music added a "rock" beat and dance steps like "the twist."





education, these young women could consider themselves “pioneers” in a movement that would finally become a reality in 1965. During the interval, however, they often became impatient with the slowness of the process.

One program that contributed inadvertently to the male orientation of the campus was the ROTC of that day. All physically able freshman and sophomore men were still required to participate in it as a basic part of the college curriculum. And most of the juniors and seniors remained in the advanced course if given the opportunity. As a result, the PC battalion consistently numbered around 300, and the position of cadet commander was among the highest campus honors.

Despite PC’s rather free style otherwise, the very intensity of ROTC activity gave an almost semi-military atmosphere to the campus for part of the day: the large proportion of students engaged in morning drill five days a week . . . many hustling to class in uniform . . . the weekly parades with ROTC band in full accompaniment. The Society of Scabbard and Blade installed a PC chapter during this period, and a unit of Pershing Rifles functioned for some years.

The Army had resumed its annual summer-camp training for rising senior ROTC cadets after the war. Between 25 and 40 students normally went to the Fort Benning (Ga.) Infantry School for this training and later received their reserve commissions along with their degrees. In 1953, the status of the college ROTC unit was changed from strictly infantry to a general program, with graduates becoming eligible to enter any one of these branches of Army service: armor, artillery, infantry, and in corps of adjutant general, chemical, finance, military police, ordnance, quartermaster, signal and transportation. Summer camp activities moved to Fort Bragg, N. C.

The biggest change to hit the Presbyterian College military program, however, came in 1960. At that time, the drill period was shifted from the daily morning operation to a single two-hour period on Thursday afternoon. That abruptly altered the ROTC emphasis. An academic class, now able to start at 8:00 a.m., filled the morning breach, thereby increasing the number of periods available for scheduling.

Through the years, the Army has taken care in the selection of the officers it sent here to head the program and serve as professors of military science. These men have been well-accepted by college and community. The ROTC commandants during this particular administration were: 1946-50—Lt. Col. Powell A. Fraser; 1950-53—Col. Michael Gussie; 1953-57—Lt. Col. Francis V. Smith; 1957-61—Lt. Col. W. W. Barnett, Jr.; and 1961-65—Lt. Col. Richard W. Ulrich.

Broadening its public relations outreach beyond alumni and church groups, the college began cultivating its parents constituency in 1956 with a special program in which students were closely involved. The annual Parents Day affairs drew increasingly popular response that has helped to knit this group more securely to the PC program.

A board of visitors was started in 1960 as a means of drawing outstanding business, professional, church and civic leaders—both men and women—into an organization to offer counsel on the college program and to help interpret it to the various constituencies. James A. Chapman, Jr., Spartanburg industrialist, served as first chairman of this 14-member group from four states. Other charter members of the board of visitors were: Thomas Belk of Charlotte, vice-chairman; Mrs. Taylor H. Stukes of Manning, secretary; and Mrs. T. Emmett Anderson of Tampa, Dowse B.

*(Below)  
ROTC summer training,  
moved to Fort Benning, in-  
cluded these two PC cadets  
among the 23 joining a con-  
tingent of 1,300 students from  
29 colleges taking part in 1958.*



Donaldson of Atlanta, Sam L. Latimer, Jr., of Columbia, John W. Marbut of Macon, Richard R. Nash of Marietta, Ga., Charles N. Plowden '34 of Summerton, Carter L. Redd of Atlanta, Joe H. Robinson of Charlotte, W. Henry B. Simpson of Greenville, Mrs. J. M. Thompson of Olanda and H. Robert Woods, Jr., of Chester.

In 1960, as Presbyterian College officials assessed future needs, they outlined a 25-year Program of Progress designed to culminate in the college's 1980 centennial year. The plan was structured to fit neatly into this time-frame by dropping back to 1955—when the big development push began—and declaring the first of four phases already accomplished. Goals for the next 20 years were projected. The total amount for the entire quarter-century program was set at \$10 million.

It underwent modifications over the years—as some needs shifted and inflation boosted financial goals—but revisions changed only a few of the basic objectives. And the Program of Progress was ultimately achieved on schedule, with funds far exceeding the broadest expectations of that earlier day.

The \$10 million concept seemed almost too ambitious in the 1960 setting. It represented a startling increase over the ten-year program of \$2 million suggested by the professional fund-raising counselors just five years earlier in 1955. But the administration was in place and running smoothly now, generating stronger constituent support that justified the confidence. Presbyterian College, clearly, was on the move in a bigger way than ever before.

Yearly support from church budgets doubled over a nine-year period. In 1953, it amounted to \$58,852 (\$42,231 from the South Carolina Synod

*(Below)*

*Students found various ways to provide voluntary service for community needs—like this Santa's Workshop to repair toys for needy children. It was simply one spontaneous 1961 expression of concern.*

*(Below right)*

*Next to animals, the favorite subjects for Mrs. Marshall Brown's paintbrush have been PC freshmen. Her sketch here portrays a fellow with his sign and ratcap while a classmate makes traditional bow to the mailbox in background.*



and \$16,621 from the Georgia Synod). By 1962, this source provided \$116,846—of which South Carolina Presbyterians gave \$88,549; the Georgians, \$28,297.

Alumni increased their activity on all fronts. Annual Giving from alumni and friends had produced \$11,760 in 1954, the last year before it was suspended on the advice of the professional fund-raisers to prevent competition with the capital drive. Resumed in 1959, it shot to \$38,644 that year and on to \$65,225 two years later. This program now exceeded endowment return as a consistent source of college income.

Despite rising demand to enter PC, the student population once again became limited by lack of adequate space. The college had to create a waiting list of new applicants in early spring before enrolling 541 total students in 1961. That roster held 47 women, and the five leading states represented in the student body were: South Carolina—246; Georgia—149; North Carolina—61; Florida—33; and Virginia—12. The full cost of attending that year rose to \$1,395.

Two adjustments in the college calendar happened during 1961: Commencement exercises shrank from a two-day affair—baccalaureate sermon on Sunday morning and final graduation exercises on Monday—to a single full Sunday that included both events. And summer school was stretched from a single nine-week session to a pair of terms covering 11 weeks.

The Synod of South Carolina approved another capital campaign for 1962—setting a goal of \$1.8 million, even though Georgia Presbyterians deferred to a later year.

PC's first women's dormitory, the initial crucial step toward full co-education, was a major objective. The cost estimate: \$300,000. The other goals sought \$500,000 for a science building, \$300,000 for a new dining hall and \$700,000 for endowment. It would be an intensive campaign of one year's duration, built around the theme that "Together We Serve" (PC and the Church).

Alumnus Dr. I. M. Bagnol '27, Presbyterian minister and synod leader from Bennettsville, served as campaign executive committee chairman; former President John McSween, as honorary chairman. Trustee leader Robert M. Vance accepted the position as campaign lay chairman; another trustee, Dr. Marc C. Weersing of the Spartanburg First Church, became ministerial chairman; and Mrs. W. Rex Josey of Manning, the women's chairman. Having a woman in a top leadership role and other women at regional levels throughout the organization was a new approach that proved most effective. Besides feeling close to PC as the result of their summer programs on campus, they especially wanted the college to add a resident hall for women.

More than 400 attended the Synod Convocation that kicked off this \$1.8 million drive in March, 1962. They heard a stirring charge from distinguished PC alumnus Dr. C. Darby Fulton '11, former Presbyterian Church US Moderator and head of its Board of World Missions.

In its own famous fashion, Clinton launched the campaign with another record-breaking effort that quickly produced \$317,774 (exceeding its \$300,000 goal). Alumnus Tom Addison '38, local business leader, chaired the action along with overall program leader Robert Vance.

Clinton set its sights on raising funds to underwrite the women's dormitory. Two years later, when the construction bid came in at \$500,000,



a quiet special gifts drive among a few dozen leaders would make up the difference.

Up in Greenville County, the PC friends and alumni chose the proposed new dining hall as a worthy objective. They, too, achieved their goal—then, like Clinton, the Greenvillians would re-fire two years later to raise the additional amount needed to cover the dining hall's revised \$500,000 estimates.

The Federal government had an attractive grants program, for which the science building qualified. So PC gratefully reclaimed \$300,000 in alumni tax dollars before some other college put them to work.

Then came the big gift—biggest one yet made to this institution. H. Smith Richardson, president of the Vick Chemical Company, was in the Sumter area on a hunting trip when he read in the newspaper of PC's need for a science hall. He promptly had his foundation award \$150,000 as a challenge grant, to be claimed when \$450,000 was secured through the drive. Although he had not supported the college earlier, Richardson was an honorary alumnus of Presbyterian College by virtue of an honorary degree presented to him by President Jacobs in 1937.

The drive for PC funds was well-received throughout the South Carolina Synod. It went "over the top" in a year of whirlwind effort on the part of hundreds of volunteer workers, and by the spring of 1963, the subscription books showed \$1,816,215 on 4,455 gifts.

President Brown had also managed in 1962 to secure PC purchase rights from the Copeland family for 100 acres of land close to the campus and from Mrs. Emmie Young (Ansel) Godfrey '22 for 20 acres that connected it all together. The new land, added to PC's existing 55 acres, now brought the entire campus property to a total of 175 acres. It was more than adequate for any future need.

So now, in the early spring of 1963, the future looked bright, indeed, for Presbyterian College. More land extended the campus. Funds were assured to add three new buildings and to substantially increase the endowment. And the support of the church and of alumni had just been reconfirmed in the sure test of fund-raising.

After completing his most successful year in office, Marshall Brown submitted to the March, 1963, meeting of the board of trustees his request for early retirement. He had at least two more years left before normal retirement might have been anticipated, but he chose to leave at this peak of achievement. He felt it would allow time for a new president to get into the job before facing the forthcoming campaign in Georgia.

"It's like giving up a child," Dr. Brown said to the board as he concluded his resignation statement.

This simple comment summed up an adult lifetime of service to Presbyterian College. It stretched back over 38 years of nurturing first one phase of the school and then the other: popular history professor, successful first dean and persevering president.

His final 18½ years as 13th president formed a period of unusual development in program, plant and personnel. During this period, total assets increased 313 percent, from \$1,019,087 to \$4,218,527; permanent endowment went up 627 percent, from \$202,412 to \$1,429,588; plant value rose from \$816,674 in 1945 to \$2,788,940 in 1963; and church support from the two controlling synods increased from \$32,425 to \$116,845. Instructional expenditures mounted 747 percent, from \$33,120 to \$280,850 as pay scales

increased for an expanding faculty (from 17 to 37). Individual professorial salaries rose 333 percent during this interval.

The Brown administration saw three new buildings erected and the funds secured for three more. A determination was made to maintain the colonial Georgian style of campus architecture. Students during this interval increased from the 1942 high of 352 to the 540 enrolled in his last session.

In each capacity, from teacher to president, he received the evidences of esteem of professional associates: president of the South Carolina Historical Association (1933-34), president of the Southern Conference of Academic Deans (1937-38), president of the Presbyterian Education Association (1952), South Carolina Synod "man-of-the-year" (1952), chairman of the South Carolina Foundation of Independent Colleges (1960-62), moderator of the Synod of South Carolina (1963) and state representative on the Southern Regional Education Board (1948-63).

For Marshall Walton Brown, Presbyterian College had been both vocation and avocation. He had taken within himself its joys and its sorrows, the criticisms and the tributes. Often right and sometimes wrong, he had persisted in his single-minded mission of doing what he believed to be best for PC.

What he did not anticipate was continued fruitful service after retirement. Within a year South Carolina Governor Donald S. Russell appointed Dr. Brown to serve as state coordinator of the new Federal program entitled the Higher Education Facilities Act. In this capacity, Marshall Brown now had at least a small portion of the national treasury at his disposal. Instead of going with open hands extended in quest of funds, as in the past, he now had within those hands millions of dollars for distribution to the state colleges that met the qualifications. It was a delightful twist of fate—especially since PC would become one of those qualifying colleges, to the tune of \$1.2 million.

The trustee nominating committee to recommend a new president had Dr. Eugene T. Wilson '25 of Atlanta as chairman. Others were: Dr. W. T. Barron '30 of Columbia, James A. Chapman, Jr., of Spartanburg (board of visitors chairman), Henry B. Matthews of Macon, John A. Montgomery '28 of Columbia, W. M. Montgomery of Marietta, Ga., and Dr. W. R. Wallace '00 of Chester.

Before a called board meeting in May, 1963, the committee presented the name of a fellow trustee as the man best qualified to lead the college into the immediate future. Looking for a highly respected minister who would bind the supporting synods more closely to PC and who would add to the moral and spiritual tone of campus life, the board gave its unanimous endorsement to Dr. Marc C. Weersing. He was senior minister of the influential Spartanburg (S.C.) First Presbyterian Church, and his seven years as a trustee gave him close experience with the entire PC operation.

(Below)  
Marshall W. Brown (right)  
presents the key to his office  
to incoming president Marc  
C. Weersing in August, 1963.









# Full Coeducation Brightened the Campus

*Program, facilities and faculty expanded under Weersing to meet the women's needs.*

*The campus gave this aerial appearance in 1963 after three recent additions to the right side of the plaza in foreground: Belk Auditorium, Bailey Hall, Douglas House.*

*In the distance behind domed Neville Hall may be seen the area where additional construction would begin in 1964: on right, the Little League park, site of Clinton Hall; on left, PC's varsity baseball field and stadium, site of Greenville Hall; in middle, Vetville apartments, site of Richardson Science Hall. And stretching on to the upper background is the area that would extend into a future east plaza. The campus now had 175 acres.*

**D**uring the 16-year administration of Marc C. Weersing, much change came to Presbyterian College in perhaps the most unusual period in the history of American education.

The momentum generated by Marshall Brown's presidential era now accelerated dramatically. The 1963-79 Weersing years saw both student body and faculty almost double in size. Curriculum additions enhanced the academic program. Eight major new buildings were erected as total assets increased by almost 400 percent.

Full coeducation brought women in numbers and a different perspective to the entire campus scene.

College governance also shifted direction to more open participation. Faculty and students gained an official voice, and trustees themselves created more effective procedures for board decision-making.

Before the era ended, governments outside the campus became more deeply involved with PC and other private colleges. South Carolina legislators introduced the Tuition Grants program of student aid. The federal government expanded its varied assortment of grants for students, programs and construction—and issued regulations that demanded pledges of compliance on pertinent issues of the day.

Nationally, this Vietnam period found colleges caught up in the protest movements that tore at the very fabric of higher education. In its position on the conservative Southern fringe of the national furor, Presbyterian College experienced only mild repercussions. The protests that did occur here generally centered around local campus issues. Even tempers usually prevailed and eventually resolved most problems with positive results.

Marc Weersing, at age 49, came to the PC presidency at the peak of his career as a minister respected throughout the Presbyterian Church US. He had been pastor of the influential Spartanburg First Church (South Carolina's largest Presbyterian congregation with 1,400 members) for the

past seven years after earlier pastorates in Mississippi and Georgia. His other credentials included degrees from Calvin College and Calvin Theological Seminary (in his native Grand Rapids, Mich.), a master of theology from Columbia Seminary in Decatur, Ga., and seven years as a PC trustee.

His wife, the former Jean Barry Adams of Charlotte, complemented his work with gracious hospitality as college first lady and with diligent service in church affairs. A daughter and son completed the family circle.

President Weersing handled his office with a degree of style and eloquence that strengthened church relationships and united many constituencies behind the college. He became a tireless ambassador, frequent preacher and effective fund-raiser in extending PC's sphere of influence.

Administratively, Dr. Weersing seemed to have a big man's aversion (at 6 feet-6 inches) to "throwing his weight around." He delegated authority readily—with more staff available than earlier presidents—and often approached decisions with a moderator's view. In seeking consensus, he tried to combine tolerance with a commitment to preserve traditional values. It was a style that encouraged initiative and weighed dissenting views, sometimes to the point of seeming indecisive.

As to be expected, not every decision drew universal applause: some wanted more action; some, less. But Presbyterian College emerged from this challenging period in its strongest position ever.

The Weersing years saw soaring costs as well as soaring applications in a time of heightened aspirations. If the accelerated pace brought some indebtedness, it also fueled remarkable advancement in almost every area of

*(Below)*

*Mrs. Jean Barry Weersing and President Weersing join Mrs. Virginia Vance and Trustee Chairman Robert M. Vance in the receiving line of the reception welcoming the Weersings to PC.*



*Marc C. Weersing  
President, 1963-1979*

campus life. Out of the mix emerged a feeling of individual and collective vitality . . . of creative tensions . . . as PC went through the growing pains of expanding its horizons to become a recognized force in Southern education.

When Marc Weersing succeeded the retiring Marshall W. Brown as president in August, 1963, he brought insights and background from his service as a trustee. He wanted maximum board participation and immediately began working with the board to restructure its operation for more effective functioning through committees. Greater trustee involvement became a key factor in the remarkable progress of this period. The board chairmen of this era were: Robert M. Vance, Clinton banker-industrialist (1963-67, 1978-present); Atlanta minister Eugene T. Wilson '25 (1967-70); James A. Chapman, Jr., Spartanburg textile manufacturer (1970-73); and Atlanta insurance executive J. Austin Dilbeck (1973-78).

A total 504 students greeted new President Weersing as he began his first semester here. They included 33 women, of whom ten were resident students living in the old campus home known as Calvert House. PC already was committed to full coeducation—as soon as a women's dormitory could be added to the campus plant.

The cost of attending Presbyterian College that 1963-64 school year came to \$1,395 for room, board, tuition and fees. Of course, the economy then had not begun to feel inflation's bite: salaries averaged just \$7,850 for a full professor and the entire student aid budget totaled only \$118,000.

Administrative officers at the time of transition were: Dr. Joseph M. Gettys, academic dean since 1962 and religion professor for six years before that; A. J. Thackston, dean of students completing his seventh year in that position; G. Edward Campbell '50, business manager and treasurer, whose PC affiliation dated back to 1950; and Ben Hay Hammet '43, director of alumni and public relations with 14 years of service already under his belt.

Other members of the small staff included: Mrs. Roslyn C. Martin, assistant then registrar since 1950; Marian A. Burts, librarian since 1945; Mrs. Mildred B. Bowers, dining hall assistant then director since 1954; and O. F. Beaty, plant superintendent since 1948.

Over in the athletic department, Cally Gault '48 had just arrived the previous spring to begin his tenure as athletic director and head football coach. Another alumnus, Billy Tiller '55, was chief assistant.

Among the 29 full-time professors in the classrooms of that day were these 20 whose service would span a number of years:

Richard O. Adams, Spanish (1950-81); Kenneth N. Baker, business administration chairman (1936-68); Paul E. Campbell, mathematics (1961-present); William S. Cannon, mathematics (1957-present); Dr. K. Nolon Carter, chemistry chairman (1951-present); Dr. George W. Clark, history (1956-65); Aurel M. Erwin, French (1954-77); Dr. T. Layton Fraser, religion chairman (1947-66); John S. Glover, modern foreign languages chairman (1947-75); Earl B. Halsall, political science (1958-76); Dr. Lewis S. Hay, religion professor, then chairman (1955-present); Dr. Randolph B. Huff, chemistry (1962-present); S. Allen King, English (1959-present); S. Taylor Martin, mathematics (1953-78); Dr. David R. Moorefield, philosophy and sociology (1962-present); Dr. Edouard Patte, sociology chairman and robed choir (1947-66); Dr. Neal B. Prater, English chairman (1960-present); Thomas A. Stallworth, religion (1959-present); Dr. Alexander B. Stump, biology chairman (1947-72); and Dr. Neill G. Whitelaw, physics chairman (1935-68).



Two special events stood out on the calendar of Weersing's first year in office. That spring, PC held its first big presidential inauguration, with hundreds of alumni and friends joining scores of church and educational delegates for the formal installation of Marc Calvin Weersing as 14th president of Presbyterian College. University of Alabama President Frank Rose gave the main address in Belk Auditorium. And 500 special guests attended the seated luncheon in Leroy Springs Gymnasium.

Then, in mid-July, 1964, a ground-breaking of historic proportions launched the construction of three buildings simultaneously. One would be PC's first women's dormitory. The other two: a new dining hall and a science building adequate for the college's notable work in biology, chemistry and physics.

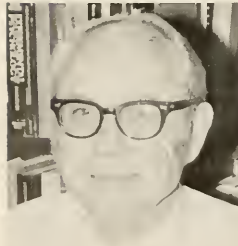
Together with endowment, these buildings had been the primary objectives of the South Carolina Synod's 1962 drive. It had successfully raised \$1.9 million at the close of the Brown administration (with trustee Weersing as campaign co-chairman). When construction bids ran higher than anticipated, Clinton raised additional funds to underwrite completely the \$500,000 cost of Clinton Hall dormitory. It would provide accommodations for 126 girls and a housemother. Greenville County friends chipped in more resources to meet the \$500,000 price of Greenville Dining Hall, with its cafeteria-style capacity for 1,500 over the span of a meal. Earlier, a \$326,522 federal grant provided the final amount needed to pay for the large three-story science building that cost only \$850,000 then. It would have etched across its facade "Richardson Hall of Science" in honor of H. Smith Richardson, president of the Vick Chemical Company (and 1937 honorary degree recipient), who had contributed \$150,000 through his foundation.



Marion F. Hill  
Dean of Women  
1964-1980



Ronald D. Burnside  
History  
1963-Present



Claude H. Cooler  
Psychology  
1963-1982

Now, the three air-conditioned structures were being added to form an east plaza in the back-campus area previously used for playing fields. The old Vetville apartments, refuge of married students since 1946, fell to make way for Richardson Hall. While digging the foundations there, workers struck underground springs that required pilings and special drainage that later would contribute water to a small campus lake.

With Clinton Hall scheduled for completion by the fall of 1965, PC officials set that date for the major step to full coeducation. Marion Hill, director of Christian education at the Spartanburg First Presbyterian Church, came as dean of women a year ahead to help plan the transition. She would remain successfully at her task for the next 16 years.

Small numbers of women had attended PC (mainly as day students) almost continuously since its founding in 1880. All three persons making up the first graduating class in 1883 were women, including the daughter of Founder William P. Jacobs. Through the years, however, the campus retained its strong male orientation. A few girls came from out-of-town in the 1930's and '40's to room in Clinton homes while attending PC, but it was not until the late 1950's that Presbyterian made the decision to become truly coeducational. The Calvert House provided limited space for a handful of residents during the several years before the dormitory. Now, with the building actually under construction, PC increased its resident women to 35 for the 1964-65 session in preparation for the big move to Clinton Hall the next year.

Ninety young ladies and a housemother became the first dormitory occupants in an atmosphere of mixed emotions that fall of 1965. It was an

exciting step, with all of the anticipation of a new and fuller role for PC. College officials felt a certain tension about the responsibility, determined that the program get off to a good start. Many of the men students viewed skeptically the prospects of sharing their all-male campus. Women also were a little apprehensive over breaking the conventional pattern, but they soon relaxed into the stride of things. They had little enthusiasm, however, for the strict curfews and dress codes of that day—restrictions not imposed upon the rather free-wheeling men's society.

Dormitory sign-out was part of the women's routine, with curfews set for 12 midnight Sunday through Thursday and 2 a.m. on Friday and Saturday. Besides limiting the wearing of shorts, their dress code prohibited slacks in certain places—including the dining hall on weekends and the streets of Clinton.

Full coeducation turned out to be one of the premier accomplishments of the Weersing administration. The young women brought beauty, grace and talent that transformed the campus. Their classroom performance challenged the men, and the curriculum expanded to meet their needs.

A fine arts department was started in 1965 to offer varied activity in art, drama and music—soon leading to a fine arts major and a major in applied music. Majors in elementary and special education joined the secondary education certification. A national foundation grant enabled the psychology department to launch the nation's first associate guidance counselor program to train secondary school counselors at the undergraduate level. The change also brought a one-year physical activities course requirement for all women students.

In the spirit of the new approach, Presbyterian College added four full-

*(Below left)*  
A new day dawned with the opening of Clinton Hall as PC's first women's dormitory. A \$500,000 gift from Clinton supporters in 1965, it had accommodations for 126.

*(Bottom left)*  
Another \$500,000 project of that year added Greenville Hall for cafeteria-style dining in surroundings more suitable than old Judd. It came as a gift of Greenville County alumni and friends.

*(Below)*  
And third among the buildings constructed simultaneously on the new east plaza was the Richardson Hall of Science, offering modern facilities for the biology, chemistry and physics departments. Also now housed here are mathematics and a growing center for computer science program.



time women professors over the next few years—and three of them eventually rose to head their departments. Other women taught in part-time capacities.

In his responsibility as academic dean in the early part of the Weersing administration, Dr. Joe Gettys promoted academic growth along traditional lines and faculty expansion to handle the broader curriculum needs. The faculty gained in stability and in professional credentials. Among the additions between 1963 and 1968, for example, 14 professors have remained to the present day (and all except one have doctoral degrees). These individuals include:

Ronald D. Burnside (PhD, Indiana University) arrived in 1963, directly after completing his doctoral work in American history, and two years later became chairman of the PC history department. Claude H. Cooler (PhD, Florida State University) also came that year in the dual capacity of psychology professor and Synod guidance director. He soon moved full-time into teaching and the psychology chairmanship.

W. Fred Chapman, Jr. (PhD, University of Florida), an economist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and award-winning researcher in this field, came to PC in 1964 as chairman of the economics and business administration department.

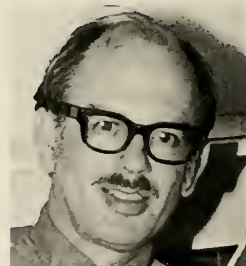
Then in 1965, three more appeared who would stay and make their mark here. Charles T. Gaines (later DSM, Union Theological Seminary in New York) brought experience as organist, choirmaster and Illinois Wesleyan instructor to head PC's new program in fine arts. Jack R. Presseau (PhD, University of Pittsburgh), an ordained Presbyterian minister, joined the religion department to handle its offerings in Christian



*W. Fred Chapman, Jr.  
Economics, Dean  
1964-Present*



*Charles T. Gaines  
Music  
1965-Present*



*Jack R. Presseau  
Religion  
1965-Present*



*James L. Skinner  
English  
1965-Present*



*Dorothy P. Brandt  
Education  
1967-Present*



*Charles H. Coker  
History  
1967-Present*



education. He also taught psychology courses. And James L. Skinner (PhD, University of Arkansas) came from two years of Army service to begin his career as one of the English department stars. Katherine Giles (1965-71) did not stay, but she contributed to the coeducational conversion by installing the women's physical activity requirement.

The year 1967 proved a vintage one for faculty: Of the ten new professors entering PC classrooms then, eight would remain to the present date. Dorothy P. Brandt (PhD, University of Texas) brought her 11 years of elementary teaching experience to inaugurate PC's elementary education program. She later became department chairman. History added Charles H. Coker (later PhD, University of South Carolina) for his European emphasis and David C. Needham (later PhD, University of Georgia) for his American specialty—to augment Dr. Burnside's work.

Biology also claimed two: Jane P. Holt, arriving here after 11 years on the Catawba College faculty; and James D. Stidham (PhD, University of Tennessee), coming off post-doctoral work in marine science at the University of Miami and a teaching stint at Maryville College. Both later would serve time as biology chairman. Ted L. Hunter (later PhD, University of Georgia) joined the sociology department—now chairman—after service at Savannah Country Day School and Armstrong College. Also from the independent school ranks, from LaPorte in Texas, came Dale O. Rains (later PhD, Baylor University) to take on the budding program in drama and speech. And from England's Mandelay College faculty came Yvonne Tapson (PhD, University of Reading, England) to add an international flavor to her French classroom. She soon became the wife of PC's Allen King and would succeed John Glover as chairman of modern foreign languages.

*(Below)*

*The women arrived in lovely numbers, changing classroom and campus atmosphere as PC moved to full coeducation.*



In 1964, alumnus Powell A. Fraser '41 joined the staff as development director replacing James M. Oeland, who had retired the previous year. An Army colonel with 23 years of service just completed, Fraser brought strong Presbyterian connections and organizational abilities to his PC task. He worked energetically and successfully in this position for the next five years before leaving in 1969 to become president of King College.

Already important to future plans, the development function now called for greater emphasis on the raising of capital funds for plant and endowment. Financial support of Presbyterian College leaped forward during this time as more and more individuals, corporations and foundations got behind the program.

One of the Southeast's largest foundations (headquartered in Georgia) made a \$150,000 challenge grant in 1964. Even more significant than its amount, this initial gift started a relationship that continues to benefit PC right up to the present day. Subsequent challenge grants by the foundation—which insists upon anonymity—have brought its total Presbyterian College subscription to \$1 million and stimulated support far beyond that amount. The college also began drawing response from other large foundations: Tull and Franklin of Atlanta, Kresge of Detroit, Mary Reynolds Babcock of Winston-Salem, Dreyfuss of New York and later the great Dana Foundation of Connecticut.

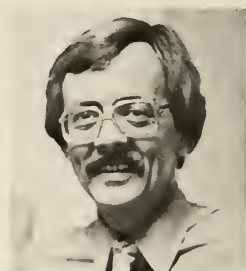
By 1965, a tidal wave of students flowed toward the nation's colleges. The numbers seeking to enter Presbyterian doubled over the previous year—a happy state except for trying to interpret the situation to alumni whose children could not get in. And forecasts pointed to even more applications ahead.



*David C. Needham*  
History  
1967-Present



*Jane P. Holt*  
Biology  
1967-Present



*James D. Stidham*  
Biology  
1967-Present



*Ted L. Hunter*  
Sociology  
1967-Present



*Dale O. Rains*  
Drama & Speech  
1967-Present



*Yvonne T. King*  
French  
1967-Present

This situation gave greater impetus to PC building plans. The Georgia Synod (in 1966) began its EPIC campaign to provide PC with \$1.5 million for a new men's dormitory and more endowment. It was a joint drive to raise a total \$4 million for seven agencies supported by that body. Besides PC, these institutions included Columbia Seminary, Thornwell Orphanage, Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School, Christian education centers on state campuses, Atlanta retirement homes and the Georgia Home at Montreat.

Joint drives for divergent institutions often have their problems in projecting campaign identity and unified thrust. This one was no exception.

EPIC represented the Georgia Synod's most ambitious fund-raising project and its first drive for PC since the Diamond Jubilee campaign of 1956. Top leadership was provided by Charles L. Gowen of Atlanta as EPIC general chairman and by G. Lamar Westcott of Dalton, Gerry H. Achenbach of Vidalia and Paul E. Manners of Atlanta. It proved to be an extended undertaking, but almost \$1 million of the PC goal finally was achieved—more than three times the total of that earlier 1956 drive.

Less than a year after the campaign kicked off, the college received a million-dollar construction loan from the federal government (at 3 percent) in order to break ground as soon as possible on the new men's dormitory. This four-story facility, largest of all residence halls with room for 255, was completed in early 1968. The name: Georgia Hall.

It came not a minute too soon. By the fall of 1967, PC enrollment had risen to 700—overflowing all residential space and forcing the college to rent the third floor of Clinton's Mary Musgrove Hotel for men students.

Also in the meantime, the demand by women applicants had picked up sharply, to the point of waiting lists in February. So the opening of Georgia Hall not only enabled PC to bring all men back on campus; it offered enough space to receive the 96 men then living in Bailey Hall, thereby freeing that building for use as a second women's dorm.

With these adjustments, the 1968 student body came in at 720. It showed a 25 percent rise in the female population to 210. The leading states represented now were South Carolina, with 387; Georgia, 156; and North Carolina and Florida, with 56 each.

Enrollment increases during the 1963-68 period were accompanied by advancing standards of admission as evidenced by an 80-point jump in the Scholastic Aptitude Test averages for entering classes. There were now 43 full-time faculty members (not including the athletic and military departments) where 29 had stood in 1963.

Besides the start of a fine arts department and women's physical activity, curriculum development included revitalization of programs in economics and business administration, in psychology and in modern foreign languages. The education department combined its new work in elementary and special education with a special arrangement with Clemson University to offer at PC coursework for graduate credit—a benefit to teachers seeking certification.

In addition to the four new buildings erected during the first five Weersing years, three major renovations further expanded the usefulness of the campus plant. Smyth Dormitory received a \$135,000 restoration in 1964. When food service shifted to its new home in Greenville Hall, old Judd Dining Hall was remodeled to provide space for the physical activities of incoming women students. And during a two-summer project in 1965-1966, old lady Neville Hall received a complete \$375,000 renovation that added a



Mildred B. Bowers  
Food Services  
1955-1977



Powell A. Fraser  
Development  
1964-1969



language laboratory and faculty office space while also remodeling the classrooms.

The work done in Neville Hall, as the central academic building, added considerable vitality to the academic program. Then over in Jacobs Building, the old freshman chemistry lab was given an all-black decor while being refurbished into an experimental-type theater-in-the-round. Headquarters for some rather vigorous drama activity, it became known as the Black Magic Theater.

The college calendar was revised in 1966 to permit an earlier fall start that would close the first semester before Christmas and end the second semester in early May. And two years later came the change from a six-day to a five-day classroom week, still under the semester system.

While students stepped up their study pace, they also managed to get in a full slate of extracurricular activities. The Student Government Association took more responsibility for student affairs, including advice on their activity budgets. PC joined the Southern Universities Student Government Association and began sending delegates to its annual meetings. Women participated in the SGA but preferred their own groups to handle their own special needs. They formed the Organization of Women Students, Women's Council and Judicial Council and operated them as striking examples of effective self-government.

Two comprehensive institutional self-studies by faculty and staff reaffirmed the college's accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Required at ten-year intervals, the first came in 1965 and served to polish the overall operation. A new statement of purpose,

*(Below)*

*The Atlanta Symphony played before full audiences in the Belk Auditorium. Musicians liked the acoustics.*

*(Below right)*

*As PC's largest dormitory, Georgia Hall provided space for 255 men in 1968—when total students reached 720.*

*(Bottom right)*

*Professor John Glover, in his teaching of Spanish, made good use of the language laboratory. He is pictured here at the console controls.*



developed by the faculty and approved by the trustees, was expressed in these words:

The purpose and goal of Presbyterian College is the liberal education of young men and women within a distinctly Christian context.

This goal is set forth with the conviction

1. That education in the liberal arts tradition can be achieved successfully only through a program which is characterized by academic excellence, and through those non-academic activities which contribute to the growth of able minds, sound bodies and strong moral character;
2. That Christian commitment demands that the pursuit of learning take place in a framework of genuine intellectual freedom and a concomitant sense of responsibility to the church and society.

#### Some Implications of This Statement of Purpose

1. That in its admissions program Presbyterian College should accept only those students who give promise of becoming the type of men and women the college seeks to produce.
2. That the faculty should be selected and maintained for its academic competence, teaching ability, personal relationships with students, Christian commitment and character.
3. That the curriculum should build on a liberal arts base for the first two years, and that it should be strong in the areas commonly associated with arts, sciences and religion. Major work in one of these fields should be of superior quality. (At Presbyterian College, business administration is somewhat specialized, but is built on a liberal arts base.)
4. That academic excellence, permeated with Christian commitment, should be fostered with proper academic freedom and with an equal sense of responsibility for the development of the faith and character of each student.
5. That our task is to educate the whole man for Christian service, not just the mind or the body or the social graces of the person. Therefore, each department of the college and each phase of the life and work of the institution should make a definite contribution to the total purpose of Presbyterian College.

This statement continues to guide the broad sweep of the Presbyterian College program to the present day.

Also among the faculty activities of 1965, a PC chapter of the American Association of University Professors was formed with Dr. Neill Whitelaw as its first president. Sixteen professors joined as charter members.

*The Blue Stocking* maintained its tradition for strong campus coverage, receiving first class ratings by the Associated Collegiate Press. Both this newspaper and the *PaC SaC* yearbook had their first women editors. And the literary magazine reappeared in 1967 as a single yearly issue under the name *Figs and Thistles*.

With women now here in numbers, the choir under new director Charles Gaines added female voices to become a mixed singing organization. He spun off a madrigal group from the full choir and inaugurated the annual Madrigal Dinner-Concerts (1967) to recapture a touch of 16th century English court life. This program, with authentic costumes, continues today as a popular prelude to the Christmas season.

Fine arts also was getting a boost from the work of the PC Players. In addition to the regular play schedule, they combined forces with the music division to stage in Belk Auditorium an entertaining presentation of *The Fantasticks*—perhaps the first full musical by PC students.

Other Belk programs featured such artists as the Chicago Little Symphony, the Atlanta Symphony under Robert Shaw, Spanish dancer Jose Greco, pianist Theodore Ullman, and various other individual and group performers. And art exhibits now were being displayed regularly on campus.

Religious Emphasis Week continued as a major event, bringing prominent religious leaders to the campus for talks and discussions under sponsorship of the Student Christian Association. These programs explored such themes as: "Christian Faith and the Mind Today," "Is Christianity Relevant?" and "The Southern Church in Crisis."

The growing numbers of women greatly enhanced social life. Gradually, the men looked less and less to other schools as the source of "dates" for parties and the big dance weekends. PC girls became the prime candidates for Homecoming queen—then the only ones.

The fraternity system nationally had deepening trouble over charges of racial and religious discrimination as well as elitism. On the PC campus, however, the six social frats continued to attract approximately 50 percent of the men and remained a central force in social activities. Three

(Below)  
Dramatic productions by the PC Players attracted many theater-goers to the Black Magic Theater.

(Below right)  
And the Madrigal Singers of the PC Choir staged popular dinner concerts as a colorful prelude to Christmas season.

(Bottom)  
Women caught the spirit of freshman initiation pranks.

(Bottom right)  
And the "ratting" activities continued to encourage some humility among first-year men.





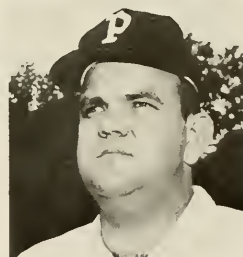
fraternities—Pi Kappa Alpha, Pi Kappa Phi and Theta Chi—maintained the same quarters on the third floor of Neville. Alpha Sigma Phi occupied a second-floor room in Judd Building, while Kappa Alpha had its old prefab “tool shed” next to the maintenance shops, and Sigma Nu basked in the comparative luxury of its own house. Plans for a fraternity court remained on the far horizon.

Bands for student entertainment became less frequent—giving way to rock-and-roll combos like “Pieces of Eight,” “The Tams,” “The Six-Pack” and “The Fabulous Five.” They played for such large affairs as the Christmas Dance Weekend, Greek Weekend and Spring Swing. That latter event, introduced in 1967, featured an afternoon outdoor concert to lounging couples on the Clinton Hall green. And the combos followed the fraternities to all sorts of quaint little nightspots around Clinton (the American Legion Hut, Shriners Club, etc.) and to neighboring cities from Rock Hill to Atlanta for larger parties the frat rooms could not accommodate. Military Ball also remained big on the social calendar.

“Rat” season had its aggressive moments but gradually shrank to just one week. Freshman rat caps became tams. There were the usual name signs around necks, early morning formations, plenty of singing, service to the temporary superiors and the “gin-freshmen” yell to beat the next football opponent. The girls did it, too, courtesy of their upper-class sisters, who also imposed such beauty penalties as sloppy dress, no makeup and hairdos with curlers intact. It all came under the jurisdiction of the Freshman Control Board.

Although done in fun as a mixer and spirit-builder, the “ratting” process—with its inflictions against individual dignity—eventually altered

*(Below left)  
Outdoor concerts on the  
campus green near Clinton  
Hall became a popular part  
of dance-weekend programs.*



William F. Tiller  
Football  
1962-1975



Joseph O. Nixon  
Admissions, Student Dean  
1965-Present

more to an orientation welcome and instruction on the overall college program. FCB now became the Freshman Orientation Board.

An early development in the athletic ranks put Blue Hose teams in the Carolinas Conference as of fall, 1965. Several years earlier, PC had tackled soaring costs by gaining more financial support and limiting athletic grants. As a matter of fact, the first job for Cally Gault after he became new athletic director-football coach in early 1963 was to serve on a joint trustee-faculty-staff-alumni committee that decided the matter.

The group intentionally set grants-in-aid quotas similar to those of the Carolinas Conference with a view toward future membership. The 35 total grants had this allotment: 25 for football, 8 for basketball and 2 for spring sports.

In joining the league, PC simply became an official part of the organization that already included most of its sports rivals: Appalachian, Catawba, Elon, Guilford, Lenoir Rhyne, Newberry and Western Carolina in football. Members playing other sports besides football were Atlantic Christian, High Point and Pfeiffer.

With the popular Billy Tiller '55 as his main assistant for 12 years, Gault brought the football program back to winning ways.

Their 1966 team posted a 6-4 record, the best in six years, and captured a share of the Carolinas Conference championship. Four years later, an 8-3 record produced another title.

Two other alumni joined the football staff about this time. Joseph O. Nixon '63 arrived from Army service in 1965 to begin his PC career that would lead into administrative work, and Herman Jackson '59 also served as an assistant coach for a seven-year period (1968-75) before entering private

*(Below)*

*Here is how the upper part of the east plaza appeared from the air as it began forming in 1965 with the erection of the three new buildings shown in foreground. Reading clockwise from the far left: Clinton Hall, Richardson Science Hall and Greenville Dining Hall.*

*Among the now-vanished structures, one unit of Vet-ville is seen to the left of Richardson, maintenance sheds beyond and a rooftop of old Judd Hall directly behind the science building.*



business. Robert B. Strock also came from the high school ranks in 1969 to begin his tenure that carries right up to the present day. As with most PC coaches, they serviced more than one sport and had to devote some time to classroom instruction in physical education.

Despite the concern that PC's nationally recognized tennis program might be wrecked by the cutback in grants, it remained a leading powerhouse within the small-college National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. Jim Shakespeare '59, a star in his student days here, spent nine years (1965-74) as the Blue Hose coach and English assistant professor.

Golf shared the spring spotlight with tennis during much of this time—with sparkling records in dual matches and high finishes in the state tournament and NAIA nationals. Trackmen also performed well above average in dual competition. Baseball, however, managing few wins over several years, finally threw in the glove after its 1969 season.

Basketball suffered, too. After Art Musselman tried without success for five years, Herb Robinson took over the coaching reins in 1968. Two years later, he gave PC its first winning season since '59, and he posted another one before leaving in 1973.

The Scottish Highland Fighter entered as a mascot symbol about this time. With kilt and sabre, he became the tangible representative of PC spirit. But the old Blue Hose (formerly Blue Stocking) nickname remained as dominant as ever.

Racial integration was just beginning to come to Southern colleges as the Weersing administration got underway. No situation had ever arisen at PC to challenge the region's tradition of segregation—nor had efforts been made to force the volatile issue ahead of progress in the church and society generally. In January, 1965, the board of trustees signed the Civil Rights Act of Compliance (passed by Congress in 1964). Chairman Vance said then:

The Presbyterian College charter, dating back to 1905, explicitly charges the trustees with responsibility for "the preservation of good order and good morals therein, not inconsistent with the laws of the land or the constitution of the Presbyterian Church US." We believe the charter, which had guided PC for more than one-half century, speaks for itself. The trustees reaffirm its provisions that the college will abide by the law, knowing that our constituency expects the institution to be operated within this framework.

PC now sought gingerly to establish its credibility in this area. Several black students attended summer sessions over the next few years, but it was not until 1969 that a young black woman enrolled in regular session to begin four-year study that would lead to a PC degree.

(Below)

While the Blue Hose nickname remained, the Scottish Highland Fighter—replete with kilt and sabre—became the mascot for athletic teams.

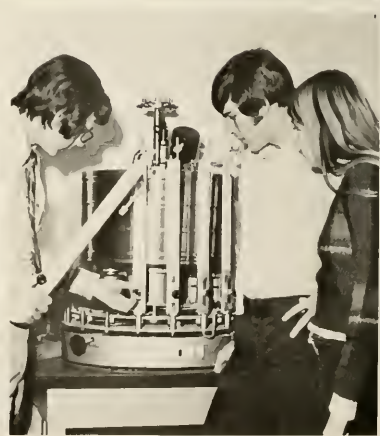
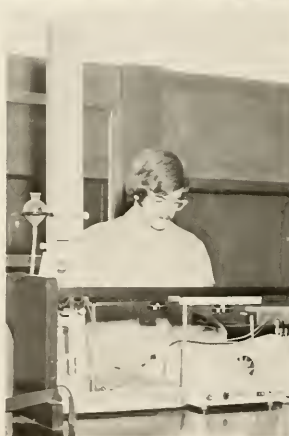
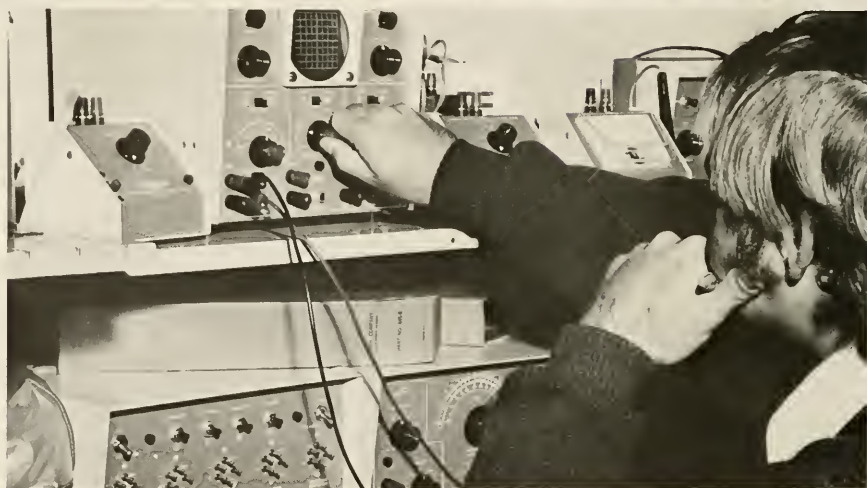


Robert B. Strock  
Football, Physical Education  
1969-Present



James E. Shakespeare  
Tennis, English  
1965-1974





# Troubled Years of Student Dissent

*While some campuses erupted, PC faced orderly protest against established patterns.*

Addition of sophisticated instrumentation in the departments of biology, chemistry and physics gave a lift to PC's strong work in the science field.

Undergraduate labs had available a wide variety of the latest spectrophotometers as well as the physiograph, polarograph and other types of instruments now housed in Richardson Hall of Science.

After America went into Vietnam battle in 1965, draft calls for the armed forces mounted sharply, and draft boards tightened deferment policies. Being a college student in good standing became an important consideration. Some undergraduates were sent to Vietnam, and many PC graduates fought during the years of that war. Only two are known to have lost their lives in combat there.

The war effort had early support of PC students. A *Blue Stocking* poll in March, 1966, indicated that 84 percent were against the student anti-war activities in other sections of the country, and 98 percent opposed draft-card burning. One organization promoted blood drives for the troops overseas. The senior class sponsored a project which sent approximately 500 Christmas cards "from students of Presbyterian College" for distribution to company-sized units in combat.

While patriotism remained high, doubts about this particular war grew more apparent. In 1969, faculty and staff joined PC students in observing the national Vietnam Moratorium Day with a special assembly program and classroom discussions. It is interesting that students as a group here continued to reflect the politically conservative views of the region. Campus polls of this period favored Barry Goldwater and Richard Nixon in their presidential races.

Despite the conservative leanings, however, these times were not tranquil ones at Presbyterian College. The period can be viewed properly here only in relation to the total American scene.

New social patterns had created the generation gap, where youth and adults no longer shared the same tastes in music, styles and behavior. In their cultural revolt of the 1960's and 1970's, many young people disdained conventional values and took on their own symbols of dress and demeanor. The times produced conflicting mixtures of idealistic concerns, less-inhibited lifestyles and revolt against the established order of things.

Nationally, the period of campus turbulence caused by student protest grew to resemble an unreal nightmare. Often rooted in idealism, the dissent that spread across America focused mainly on the Vietnam War, slow progress on civil rights, environmental abuse and other positions of the national government. It sought broader student rights. And in the protest against authority generally, it sometimes spilled over into violence and bloodshed. At the extreme, radical fringe groups distorted some causes to the brink of anarchy.

Student action began in earnest at the University of California-Berkeley in the fall of 1964 when they startled the country with a revolt that paralyzed the academic program. It spread rapidly from there. Through mass demonstrations, marches, building takeovers and other expressions of dissent, the movement swept like wildfire across the United States. It maintained its heat for the next ten years.

Activists usually composed only a small segment of any student body, but they could generate strong momentum. Almost every campus experienced some unrest, some degree of revolt against authority. Even with the best of motives, it was a frustrating ordeal for college officials and governing boards charged with the ultimate responsibility for institutional operations.

Presbyterian College students, obviously, did not live in total Clinton isolation from the general spirit of protest. Although comparatively quiet, the PC campus went through almost a decade of heightened restlessness and dissent. National activism had its counterpart here mainly in stronger expressions of long-held student concerns. The PC protests sought to eliminate mandatory assemblies, amend the "drinking" rule, liberalize class "cuts," drop the two-year ROTC requirement, permit dormitory visitation and give students more input into policy decisions. Women held special aversion for curfews, sign-outs and the dress code.

Students considered many of the regulations "childish" and old-fashioned for that day—especially after the voting age was lowered to 18. They sought to be treated as young adults ready to assume responsibility.

Most of these concerns had been expressed often in earlier years. But the setting was different now, times called for change as the nation changed, and college authorities became more amenable to working through reasonable complaints. Student leaders, for the most part, handled their dissent with restraint and good sense. So did most editors of the uncensored *Blue Stocking* through comprehensive news and editorial coverage.

The Presbyterian College administration and trustees moved with care. In an era when authority was universally questioned and the line between freedom and responsibility became a razor's edge, boards everywhere were caught in the dilemma of granting freedom for creative leadership while also seeking responsible action toward the ultimate institutional good. At PC, student aspirations were deemed important. But they had to be considered in the light of the college's commitment to its purpose and to its controlling Synod, as well as to alumni, parents and other constituencies.

The basic civility of the campus remained, even when impatience with a slow process brought several minor confrontations. Students did not get all they sought. In the end, however, a number of long-standing regulations were amended in more realistic keeping with the times, and the governing process became more open to student representation.

The first real protest of the Weersing years came early in 1967 after the



decision not to renew the contract of a popular professor. Completing his third year and just one year away from tenure, the teacher received notification he would not be rehired for reasons "in the best interest of the college." It was a decision within proper policy guidelines, but it caused a stir. Faculty colleagues felt it jeopardized academic freedom. Some students demonstrated vehemently against the move. In the end, the board of trustees reviewed the matter and backed the administrative action.

The student council began feeling its way toward policy involvement in 1966 by requesting non-voting student representation on two faculty committees. Refused at first, the request was granted the next year for students to join committees dealing with absences, athletics, fraternities, lectures and entertainment, religion and student activities. It was a simple step but a big one for the SGA.

Students continued to push for their "rights" and to become better organized in presenting their views. Main issues became major planks in their political platforms. The trustees set aside an hour during one 1968 board session to meet informally with student leaders. It was the first such meeting for a PC board and contributed so much to improved communications that the practice was continued for some time thereafter.

Then two things happened in quick succession that elated the student body. First came the shift to a five-day class schedule. Soon afterwards, a new policy on assembly convocations was announced that gave the students part of what they requested: attendance at worship services would henceforth be voluntary (a position advocated by most of the campus ministers). Other assemblies, however, would continue to require attendance. These gatherings would now be limited to not more than one

*(Below)  
Students converging on Belk Auditorium for the required assembly program: their protests eventually brought a change in regulations to make assemblies voluntary.*



(Below)

Among the trustees dealing with the student unrest of the era were these 29 of a 32-member board who met in the spring of 1972. From top to bottom from left:

First row—Clifton Lancaster, Albany, Ga.; Furman Pinson, Greensboro, N. C.; Robert Vance, Clinton; Bealy Smith, Atlanta; Joe Walker, Columbia; Hugh Jacobs, Clinton; Newman Faulconer, Greenville; Jack Roberts, Charleston; Bill Watkins, Anderson (far left).  
Second row—George Dunlap, Rock Hill; Jim Spradley, Eastman, Ga; Bill Barnette, Greenwood; Knox Wyatt, Rome, Ga.; Mac Niven, Greenville.

Third row—Ross Templeton, Charlotte; Hugh Reid, Georgetown; Langdon Flowers, Thomasville, Ga.; John Spencer, Atlanta; Mrs. Clay Dykes, Jr., Dalton, Ga.; and Dr. Virginia Hardie, Clemson.

Fourth row—Tom Addison, Clinton; Alton Ellis, Athens; W. G. Foster, Florence; Julian LeCraw, Atlanta; Austin Dilbeck, Atlanta; Davison Philips, Decatur; Ed Hemphill, Columbia; D. D. Edmunds, Beaufort; Jim Chapman, Spartanburg (far right).

Chapman was chairman; Dilbeck, vice-chairman; and Watkins, secretary.

per week and would be composed of educational programs having the same attendance regulations as classroom work.

The situation nationally grew worse. From all parts of the country came reports of serious disruptions spreading to more and more of the finest campuses. Police had to put down a riot at Columbia University, when students took over the president's office. A science laboratory that was intentionally blown up at the University of Wisconsin brought death to a graduate student working there. Armed militants occupied a building at Cornell. These protests and less violent ones popping up in so many directions confounded both college and civil authorities as to how to get to the root of the matter.

PC trustees were determined to maintain harmonious relations here. Toward this end, they ratified the statement below:

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees gratefully recognizes the generally mature attitudes of Presbyterian College students in their campus relationships, responsible use of freedom, and self-government. Because of the unusual stresses imposed upon the institutions of higher education today, all segments of the college community need to continue to exercise sound judgment so that institutional and individual freedoms may be preserved in an atmosphere most conducive to learning.

There was mutual concern to keep the campus free of harmful



disturbances. The president of the student body said in 1969:

"We do not try to usurp any authority from our elders, but students do feel a degree of responsibility to speak up for change where it seems needed."

Nevertheless, an official policy was established and became a part of the student handbook regulations. Although Presbyterian College never did have cause to invoke its penalties, the policy is reprinted below as a sidelight on that unique period in college history:

### College Policy on Student Demonstrations

The College has established channels of communications for all operations including procedures for students to elect their representative and make known their wishes. The student government and the *Blue Stocking* also provide abundant opportunities to be heard as well as the open doors of all administrative offices. The faculty discipline committee with the concurrence of the College president has adopted the following policies:

(a) The College recognizes and equally protects the right of any student or group of students to demonstrate peaceably. Any demonstrations should be registered with the dean of students who will designate an appropriate area for the purpose.

(b) Any interference by any means whatsoever of scheduled college exercises or the destruction of property, the unauthorized occupation of any buildings or physical contact will not be tolerated.

(c) Any student failing to comply with paragraph (a) or found guilty of violation of paragraph (b) above will, through regular judicial processes be excluded from further participation in the life of the College.

While Presbyterian College maintained its educational program without disruption on campus, support flourished off-campus.

Even as Georgia Presbyterians continued their work to complete the EPIC campaign, the Synod of South Carolina launched another PC drive in late 1968. This one moved out under the name EXCEL, a design for continued excellence. It sought \$2 million to underwrite a new physical education center, library, infirmary and endowment. Trustee Robert M. Vance of Clinton once more agreed to serve as general chairman. He was assisted in other top leadership positions by Arthur Martin of Columbia and John I. Smith and C. Douglas Wilson, both of Greenville.

Clinton manufacturer Collie W. Anderson '29 chaired Laurens County's opening salvo. It went after \$600,000 and wound up with \$750,000 to get the EXCEL drive off to a roaring start. The Bailey Foundation gave \$200,000 of this amount and Anderson's foundation added \$100,000. Then came the bombshell: a \$250,000 gift from James H. Thomason, Sr., of nearby Mountville, a self-made businessman recently returned to Laurens County in retirement—and taking his first real interest in Presbyterian College. It was the largest single gift PC had ever received.

He dropped another blockbuster several weeks later in Columbia. Before television cameras at the Synod-wide kickoff dinner attended by Governor Robert E. McNair, Thomason announced an additional commitment of \$500,000—this one a deferred gift to come to the college at a later date. Officials promptly decided to name the new library in his honor.

A year later the EXCEL drive stood at \$2.6 million, well over its goal and heading for more to come.

These growing contributions from many directions were exciting to contemplate. They were committed to facilities and endowment, however, so that the rising costs of operations kept budgets drawn tight. There was national concern expressed that spiraling operational costs imperiled

(Below)  
Marc Weersing fielded many student questions of that day—and sometimes a sense of humor helped.





private colleges. The 20 richest in the country, for example, had a combined deficit of \$3 million in 1968—a situation much deplored at that time.

PC's barebones \$2.3 million budget for 1968-69, while not large by many standards, represented an increase of almost 100 percent in four years. Much of that increase went into the imperative need to raise faculty salaries. At the same time, the college's budget for current operations was kept in balance, as it had been for the past ten years.

In the year 1969, four replacements entered the administrative side, altering functions as well as faces.

Dr. Fred Chapman moved from chairman of economics and business administration to the office of academic dean. He replaced Dr. Joe Gettys, who returned full-time to teaching as chairman of the department of religion and philosophy after 12 good years as dean.

Col. A. J. Thackston's decision to retire created a vacancy at dean of students. In his 13 years in this position (1956-69), he had coordinated the admissions and placement operations of the college while also handling with dispatch many delicate campus situations involving student activity outside the classroom. He was aided in some of this responsibility by John P. Daniluk, a former ROTC staffer here, who had returned in 1964 as administrative assistant. Daniluk later became the director of student aid and placement.

The departure of Thackston brought in Tom Stallworth, a 1955 graduate and religion teacher since 1959, as the new dean of students. Although he related well and had close student connections, Stallworth would serve only two years in this office.

Admissions work was removed as a function of this office when Col.

(Below)  
Retirements end years of  
long service to students.



Edouard Patte  
Sociology, Choir  
1947-1966



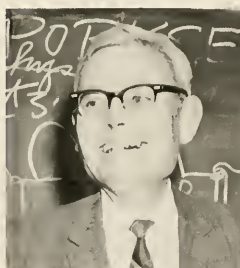
Neill G. Whitelaw  
Physics  
1935-1967



Kenneth N. Baker  
Business Administration  
1936-1968



T. Layton Fraser  
Religion  
1947-1966



Alexander B. Stump  
Biology  
1947-1972



Marian A. Burts  
Librarian  
1945-1975

Thackston retired. Instead, the separate position of admissions director, responsible to the academic dean, was established to intensify recruiting efforts. Joe Nixon came over from assistant coach to fill the new position.

Simultaneous with these changes, Powell Fraser left the development office to go to King College. He was replaced by Dr. Robert O. McCaslin, a Presbyterian minister with 11 years of experience with the professional fund-raising firm of Ketchum, Inc. It proved to be a quick shift, since McCaslin had not yet departed the campus after directing Ketchum's successful EXCEL campaign for PC.

Retirements in faculty ranks brought other changes as four professors of long association stepped down within a period of several years. Dr. Edouard Patte, who had developed both the robed choir and the sociology department, retired in 1966 after 19 years here. Dr. Neill G. Whitelaw ended 32 years of physics brilliance in 1967, one year before his death. The next session, Kenneth N. Baker also concluded 32 full years on the PC line, in business administration; and Dr. T. Layton Fraser retired from his Bible instruction that reached back to 1947. And then in 1972, Dr. Alexander B. Stump closed 25 years dedicated so effectively to the classrooms and laboratories of this institution.

They had been giants of the campus, in classroom and out—revered by hundreds of former students, who remembered well their devoted efforts through the good days and the bad.

As some left, others arrived. Among those persons joining the faculty during this interval were 12 individuals who continue to serve Presbyterian College in important capacities to the present time.

**In 1968:** William K. Jackson (later EdD, University of South Carolina) came as physics replacement for Dr. Whitelaw and taught full-time for seven years before moving into the administration. Lennart Pearson (later DMin, Union Theological Seminary in Virginia) was brought from the Union Seminary staff to be head librarian and plan toward PC's proposed new library facility. He replaced Marian A. Burts, librarian since 1945, who would remain as an assistant until 1975. George W. Ramsey (PhD, Princeton University) taught at Canada's Carleton University for three years prior to bringing his teaching talents into the PC religion department.

**In 1969:** Carl J. Arnold (PhD, Michigan State University) replaced new dean Fred Chapman as chairman of the department of economics and business administration. He brought with him six years of experience on the Rollins College faculty following a year at the University of Florida.

**In 1970:** Kenneth E. Creel (PhD, University of South Carolina) moved into the education department as the specialist in secondary education, with a background of seven years in public school teaching and administration. Eugene W. Womble (PhD, University of Oklahoma) took over as chairman of the recently combined mathematics-physics department after holding faculty positions at Wake Forest University for two years and Pfeiffer College for five. Mrs. Jane Todd Jones, Greenville public school librarian, expanded the library program as student services librarian.

**In 1971:** Mrs. Jane J. Hammet '62, public school physical education specialist, assumed direction of the women's physical activities program in addition to PE teaching duties. Frederick C. James (PhD, University of North Carolina) brought to the biology department high interest in tropical ecology after previous classroom work at Westmar College and Chowan College. Stephen G. Schaeffer (later DMA, University of Cincinnati), an



John P. Daniluk  
Student Aid  
1964-Present



Robert O. McCaslin  
Development  
1969-1979

organist with concert talents, joined the music faculty to provide instruction in his specialty.

**In 1973:** Robert A. Hill (EdD, University of Georgia) came from six years on the Georgia faculty to continue development of PC's special education curriculum into a major track. And Rachel W. Stewart (later PhD, University of Colorado), a rhetoric specialist, added strength to the English department's emphasis on written expression.

Upon taking office as academic dean, Dr. Fred Chapman immediately introduced budgeting procedures for the academic program that gave the dean and department chairmen greater fiscal responsibility. He led the change to a 13-13-7 academic calendar: two regular 13-week semesters and a closing 7-week spring term that would encourage more innovative coursework both on and off the campus.

Without succumbing to the educational fadism of that day—which found many schools experimenting with unstructured programs—Presbyterian's 13-13-7 did make changes that gave the curriculum its most extensive shaking up in years. Degree requirements remained the same: 126 credit hours earned with a quality-point ratio of 2.00 (out of 4.00). General education requirements, however, were revised and reduced to permit more honors-level work in English, modern foreign languages and the sciences, and more time for electives.

Modifications reduced the general education requirements in English and foreign language. They dropped from 12 hours to nine each (to be completed during the three terms of one year), and the religion requirement was lowered from nine to six. The foreign language requirement would now apply only to BA degree candidates, who also added three hours in fine arts.



William K. Jackson  
Physics, Admissions  
1968-Present



Lennart Pearson  
Librarian  
1968-Present



George W. Ramsey  
Religion  
1968-Present



Carl J. Arnold  
Economics  
1969-Present



Kenneth E. Creel  
Education  
1970-Present



Eugene W. Womble  
Mathematics  
1970-Present



Jane Jones Presseau  
Library Science  
1970-Present



Jane J. Hammett  
Physical Education  
1971-Present



On the other hand, the six hours of mathematics previously required for both degrees now applied only to BS candidates. Unchanged were the requirements for eight hours of a laboratory science, six hours of Western civilization history and at least three hours of another social science.

Computers made their debut on campus with the start of the spring semester in January, 1969, to facilitate registration and scheduling procedures. PC entered a cooperative arrangement with Clinton Mills to use its extensive computer center (with IBM 360 Model 20 unit) for major work, mostly the registrar's and business office records. For the academic side, first a campus terminal was installed to tap the General Electric Computer Time-Sharing Service and then a Cincinnati Milacron CIP/2200 minicomputer was added. They provided research help for students and faculty as well as the minimum equipment necessary to introduce several computer science courses into the curriculum. William S. Cannon, associate professor of mathematics, directed the new program.

The new 13-13-7 calendar added vitality to the academic schedule as it encouraged off-campus study and some creative thinking around the short-term offerings. But it tended to squeeze the time available for some regular semester work and added to the expense of operations at a time of tightening budgets. Also, some departments seemed better able than others to adapt to the short-term pattern.

So after three years of this approach, PC changed in 1973 to the calendar under which it presently operates. This revised schedule has two semesters and an optional May period. Along with lengthening the fall and spring semesters to 14½ weeks each, the plan added a new twist: the second term became a flexible spring semester devoted mainly to traditional

(Below left)  
Classroom work became even more rigorous. For example, English under Dr. Jim Skinner, shown here projecting his enthusiasm for literature.



Fred C. James  
Biology  
1971-Present



Stephen G. Schaeffer  
Music  
1971-Present

coursework but capable of expanding for optional off-campus study during May. Ideally, work in the extra period would be an extension of a spring semester course, providing extra credit and the off-campus experience for those individuals electing it. As with any additional term, students would pay for this choice. And the campus facilities would close during these weeks, with considerable savings in energy costs.

Although not broadly utilized, the May period does continue to function in a limited way for certain departments. Most students, however, seem to prefer to get an early start on summer jobs or on their own individual travel plans.

Off-campus study accelerated considerably after 1970. During that first spring's 7-week short term, eight students studied in France and five advanced art students went for instruction at the New York Art Students' League. PC became affiliated with the Association of Colleges and Universities for International-Intercultural Studies (ACUIIS), a 31-member consortium sponsoring study abroad. This program enabled some students to have summer study at the University of Graz, Austria, to visit Russia and Eastern Europe, and other students to spend time engaged in the Washington International Semester. The May period introduced shorter study tours in art and language to France, in theater history and church history to Britain, music trips to Europe. More extended programs in foreign language have encouraged numerous students to live and study in France for a year of their college career.

The biology department has focused regularly on ecological study with annual trips that range from deserts of the Southwest to tropical environments of the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Ecuador and the Galapagos. Affiliation with the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory opened summer study opportunities there for students interested in marine biology. Some chemistry majors studied at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories.

Mathematics and physics added an extra dimension with cooperative liberal arts-engineering dual-degree programs with Vanderbilt, Clemson and Auburn universities. Another cooperative arrangement, this one with Duke University, combined PC's undergraduate degree with master's work in forestry. Each program has attracted successful candidates.

One of the programs eliminated from the general education requirement was the basic coursework of the PC military department—the result of ROTC participation being shifted to voluntary status.

Vietnam War radicalism in some areas knocked ROTC units completely out of some colleges and universities. While not sharing that strong anti-military sentiment, Presbyterian College students wanted to eliminate the two-year basic ROTC requirement. They appealed the cause, petitioned through the newspaper and then resorted to a peaceful demonstration. In April, 1969, about two dozen students chose the battalion's day of Federal Inspection to walk in peaceful protest along a prescribed route approved by the administration. Already, PC had kept its ROTC requirement longer than most other schools (including Clemson), but it became voluntary in 1971.

The depletion in ranks occurred rather quickly from that point. After years as a primary campus activity, ROTC settled into being simply one of the programs students could elect to take.

From an all-time high of 346 cadets in the 1969-70 session, the PC battalion dropped to 109 in 1972 and then to its low of 84. But the unit



Robert A. Hill  
Special Education  
1973-Present



Rachel W. Stewart  
English  
1973-Present

managed to survive and to boost its numbers to the 150 range within a few years. It picked up a few cadets by accepting women into the previously all-male group in 1974 (seven joined) and by inaugurating a cross-enrollment program that attracted a handful of Lander College men. The Army's new program of ROTC scholarships helped and so did the stipend increase to \$100 monthly for advanced cadets.

Appropriately, an ROTC alumnus, Lt. Col. Benjamin F. Ivey '49, was the last professor of military science to command a fully efficient contingent here. He had a large, well-knit outfit during his three-year tour (1966-69) before returning to Vietnam action. It remained for his successor, Col. William B. Tuttle, Jr. (1969-73), to have to start the transition to voluntary status after his first year at PC. (Other commanding officers of the Weersing years were: Lt. Col. Duane C. Cameron, 1973-77; and Lt. Col. Raymond G. Andrews, 1977-81).

Women became increasingly involved in campus leadership. By 1968, the board of trustees had added its first two female members: Dr. Virginia S. Hardie, director of the Clemson University Counseling Center; and Mrs. Dorothy C. Fuqua, Atlanta civic and church leader. They filled two of the newly created five at-large positions which enlarged the board's total membership to 34. Other women served on the PC board of visitors and on the alumni board of directors.

The dean of women ranked as an administrative officer. And besides the early women faculty members already named, these four started careers here as part-time professors: Mrs. Eugenia G. Carter in science, Dr. Ann B. Stidham in psychology, Mrs. Ann D. Moorefield in English and Mrs. Lutrecia A. Hunter in mathematics. Others would follow.

*(Below left)*  
Programs of off-campus study sent students to Europe, New York, Washington, Oak Ridge and to the Caribbean—like this group under Dr. Fred James, doing research on ecology at the seashore.

*(Below right)*  
Augmenting facilities available off-campus, PC's first on-campus computer center featured this minicomputer being checked by Bill Cannan.

*(Bottom left)*  
By 1969, some Commencement crowds were beginning to overflow Belk Auditorium.





A campus chapter of Cardinal Key, honorary leadership society for women—sister to Blue Key for men— was installed in 1971. PC became affiliated with the American Association of University Women and invited its first female Commencement speaker in the person of United States Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

Another precedent fell two years later with the election of the college's first female student body president. She and the woman who succeeded her in office served well. The PC ladies already had other leading roles in campus government, in fine arts activities and volunteer services as well as in the publications—right up to an occasional editorship—and programs were developing in intramural and varsity sports.

The early women had to overcome a degree of male chauvinism as some macho spirits died hard. Within the span of a few years, however, coeducation at every level became a pattern so normal that it seemed always to have been a natural part of campus life.

Alumni activity expanded in many directions to enhance Presbyterian College. Financial support by former students won a first place national award from the United States Steel Foundation at the 1967 American Alumni Council assembly in San Francisco. The alumni program also reached out to assist in student recruitment . . . to sponsor Parents Day and inaugurate Youth Day . . . to assemble hundreds of alumni each year for reunions and for series of local club affairs in three states . . . and to offer numerous other services of mutual benefit.

Church relationships continued strong. At a time when many denominational schools sought to loosen traditional ties, Presbyterian College was unapologetic in the conviction to remain closely affiliated with

(Below)  
*The ROTC battalion marched  
346 strong in the late 1960's  
before participation in basic  
program became voluntary.*



the body that had founded this institution and nurtured it through the years.

PC endeavored to help fulfill the Church's mission in Christian higher education. Beyond that, as a center of Presbyterianism for its two-state constituency, the college continued to play host to annual youth and women's conferences and to periodic meetings of ministers and lay leaders. Presbyterian Youth Day was started in 1963. It has remained a popular fall outing for church youth groups who visit the campus (in numbers ranging from 800 to the high of 2,100) for a brief exposure to college life.

Fortunately, when the Presbyterian Church US consolidated its synod structure in 1973, the synods of Georgia and South Carolina were combined into a single Synod of the Southeast. So their PC affiliation became even simpler. A number of synod stated sessions were held on campus, and two PC administrators served as moderator during this period: President Weersing for the South Carolina Synod and later for the joint Synod of the Southeast, and Ed Campbell for the Synod of the Southeast.

Dr. Weersing also served on the governing board of directors of Columbia Theological Seminary, headed a special General Assembly committee on higher education and later would become honorary chairman of an Assembly development drive.

As colleges over the country eased regulations and 18-year-olds received the right to vote, PC students pushed a little harder. They wanted more than ever to get acknowledgment of their maturity as expressed through rule modifications and some participation in governance.

Their frustration centered especially on the so-called "drinking" rule, which had been dodged by generations of youth here over the years. It posed problems of enforcement among otherwise conscientious students reared in a society that generally condoned moderate social drinking. Now the church seemed to "hedge" the issue somewhat, and the State of South Carolina lowered the beer-wine legal age to 18. Those factors removed some of the rationale, even though the dangers of abuse remained a concern.

In PC's biggest display of campus activism, students organized in early 1971 to get their message across. All was done orderly, within the bounds of school policy. Prior to arrival of the trustees for their March session, the student body held a mass meeting and sent small groups walking in pickets outside the administration building to show unity behind the Student Government Association. They were plainly discontent but not disorderly. By the time board members arrived, the campus flapped with paper streamers and with signs hanging from dormitory windows: messages of protest and a "treat us like adults" general theme. Funeral wreaths adorned conspicuous places.

The evening of their arrival, the trustees held an open meeting with the students in Belk Auditorium to hear their petitions for change. Board members, sitting on the stage, encouraged the two-way communication. They gave due consideration to the issues and found some requests justified reasonable compromise.

The board turned down requests to have open dormitory visitations and to add student trustees to the college governing body. Instead, there was authorization for appointment of two students and two faculty members to sit with voice and vote on the board's academic affairs and student activities committees. These representatives also would sit with voice (but not vote) with the full board in official session.

(College administrative officers had been reporting to the board as



Eugenia G. Carter  
Science  
1970-Present



Ann B. Stidham  
Psychology  
1970-Present



Ann D. Moorefield  
English  
1970-Present



advisory committee members since the start of the Weersing administration.)

These student appointments—and the faculty's creation of councils and committees that included ample student representation—met the long-held aspirations to have student voices heard directly within the policy-making councils that shaped campus life.

That 1971 trustee meeting again disapproved “the possession and use of alcoholic beverages or drugs on the campus.” The board did, however, direct the administration, faculty and student government to work together on a rule that could be administered by all parties. Out of this action came a measure that permitted limited use of beer in certain places on campus at designated times. As finally interpreted, it refused endorsement while accepting moderation.

Tom Stallworth served for two years as dean of students and then returned to full-time teaching. He was replaced in 1971 by Ben Ivey, another alumnus (and the former ROTC head), recently retired from the Army after a 21-year career.

For the next five years, Ivey served forthrightly in a difficult position. PC worked to retain its sense of community, to preserve some necessary authority without alienation. Gradually during this time, the campus and the nation emerged from the grip of dissent and confrontation. In addition to his oversight of student activities and expansion of services, Ivey started the campus security and public safety office. It provided for a 24-hour security force trained and certified under state law.

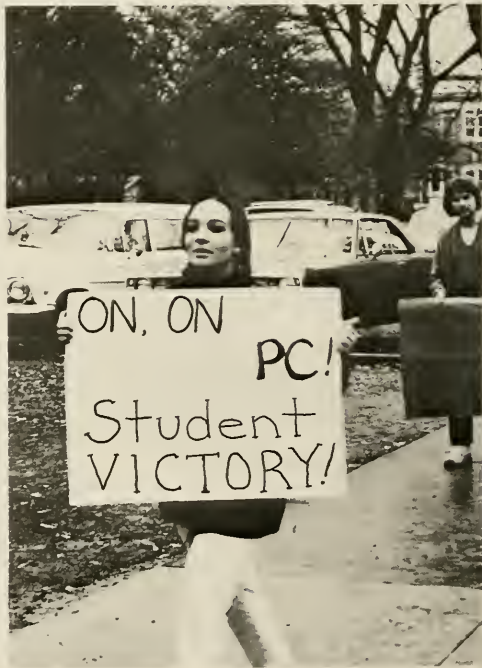
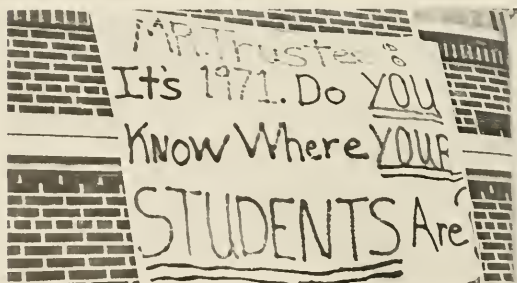
Although Presbyterian College had remained serenely free from most campus dangers reported elsewhere, the security force met a responsibility

*Although the campus kept its basic civility during the restless years . . .*

*(Below left)  
... students often voiced their dissatisfactions . . .*

*(Below right)  
... occasionally marched in protest for their rights . . .*

*(Bottom left)  
... and sent graphic messages to the trustees through signs that decorated the campus.*





to assure protection of this growing community. It became especially important as women students gained more freedom. While their dormitories would continue to be locked at midnight, the college gradually lifted restrictions of curfew and sign-out and issued the women individual dorm keys to accommodate the "self-regulating" curfew.

The administration moved just ahead of the federal government, with its Title IX regulations against sex discrimination. Also bringing a touch of joy to female hearts about this time was the amendment of dress codes, lifting restrictions on the wearing of shorts and slacks.

By 1971, the waiting lists of qualified women applicants added pressure for more space. The college placed ten mobile home units immediately adjacent to Bailey Hall and encircled the area with a ten-foot-high picket fence leading into the west-side entrance of that girls' dorm. With four persons per unit, the entire facility accommodated 40 additional women under the campus oaks between the dormitory and Belk Auditorium. The administration called it Bailey Court, but students promptly applied the "Fort Apache" title of a current television series. Official records show only one successful male breaching of the fortress—and the culprits were caught.

Increasing the women's capacity by 40 lifted their numbers to an even 300 that fall. And total enrollment grew to 850.

The year 1971 also brought the new \$225,000 infirmary, an 18-bed facility with ward and private quarters for nine men and nine women. It was named the Bessie M. Reynolds Infirmary after a \$100,000 gift from businessman H. Graham Reynolds of Trenton, S. C., to memorialize his grandmother.

By the 1973-74 session, the long-awaited fraternity court bedecked the

*(Below left)*  
It was a big day for fraternities when this six-house court finally became a reality on the back campus.



Lutrecia A. Hunter  
Mathematics  
1970-Present



Benjamin F. Ivey  
Student Dean  
1971-1976

far landscape of the back campus. This \$220,000 collection of six houses formed a horseshoe on seven acres. Although designed mainly for social activities, each house included two bedrooms with accommodations for up to six students if needed. The organizations, renting from the college, now had equal facilities and more adequate room for their meetings and entertainments.

Thus did the fraternity “beat” finally swing out of Neville Hall and other center-campus quarters—only to rise to greater amplification of sound and social substance in the fields beyond.

New maintenance shops in the form of two large prefabricated metal buildings also were erected at this time. The old sheds went to make way for construction of the new library building.

The fall of 1973 stands out in other ways. Because the demand of women applicants continued strong and because some men could now be housed in the fraternity quarters, Laurens Hall was converted temporarily into a women’s dorm. The little old structure required some sprucing up, but it rose to the occasion. And twenty-five females enjoyed the two years it operated as an honors dorm (without housemother), while PC developed plans to build a third women’s hall.

Bolstered by more girls, the 1973-74 fall registration moved up to 879 regular students, a high that would stand for the next five years. This total was composed of 542 men and 337 women from 23 states and three foreign countries (Brazil, Colombia and Nigeria). South Carolina supplied 490. The Georgia figure by now had grown to 228, while North Carolina added 60 and Florida sent 45, followed by Maryland with 11, Virginia with 9, Alabama with 8 and lesser numbers from 16 other states.

*(Below)*

*To try to accommodate the wave of applicants (1971-75), mobile home units housing 40 women were installed next to Boiley Hall—made secure by a 10-foot fence attached to that dormitory. The fence can be seen partially erected.*

*(Bottom right)*

*The new 18-bed Reynolds Infirmary provided better health-care facilities upon its completion in 1971.*

*(Bottom left)*

*Students helped provide a summer camp experience for underprivileged children.*



The children of the post-World War II “baby boom” years, coming of age now, gave the big boost to applications. Also contributing to the college rush were government programs of financial aid that eventually reached in many directions.

National Defense Student Loans originated late in the Eisenhower administration under stimulation of Russia’s sputnik launching. President Lyndon Johnson accelerated educational benefits tremendously through a series of grants and work-study opportunities that have grown steadily over the years.

Then, in 1973, South Carolina’s Tuition Grants Program was inaugurated with a \$4 million legislative appropriation to help state residents attending the 20 private colleges in South Carolina. Recognized as one of the finest programs of its kind in the nation, Tuition Grants assisted a total 2,100 freshmen and 1,300 upperclassmen in the 20 colleges during that first year. Presbyterian College students received 104 grants amounting to \$144,100 and averaging \$1,384 each. The popular program has expanded considerably since that time. It has directly aided many young people and indirectly helped the private colleges while saving state taxpayers millions of dollars through the more efficient use of existing private facilities.

More college resources also had to go into financial aid. To help needy candidates overcome rising costs, PC’s own awards moved from \$118,000 in 1962 to \$256,555 ten years later.

If students of this era became restless about their own rights, the concerns of Presbyterian College men and women also reached out more vigorously in many humanitarian directions. Students over the years had responded to periodic service projects such as blood drives, Christmas stocking canvasses for needy children and Thornwell Orphanage projects. Then in 1967, Professor Jack Presseau cooperated with the little Todd Memorial Presbyterian Church near Laurens in getting 30 PC students involved with a program of recreation, crafts and religious instruction for unchurched children of that section.

It proved to be a rewarding experience for all and the start of something big. This effort became the base of a well-organized Student Volunteer Services program that later was cited as a model for other colleges, the subject of an article in *The Presbyterian Survey*.

Over the span of a few years, more and more community needs came under the program: child outreach among unchurched in other sections of Laurens County . . . tutoring boys and girls having difficulty in school . . . teaching Sunday School at Whitten Village for the mentally handicapped . . . working with Thornwell children . . . visiting the elderly. Wherever the need, SVS tried to help. South Carolina Presbytery and some of its other churches backed the program.

Students in 1970 raised funds to purchase a 12-passenger van for use in servicing these activities. (Later, the Clinton Kiwanis Club gave a second van.) After several years under the supervision of Dr. Presseau, the program became a major responsibility of the chaplain’s office upon its expansion to full-time status. By 1974, more than 250 students were directly involved in 23 service projects—most of them operating on a regular schedule.

Area Special Olympics for the handicapped, part of the national program, became an annual event on the PC track in 1974. The joint enterprise of Student Volunteer Services, the physical education department and the Council for Exceptional Children, these games attract

(Below)  
Campus dress ranged from sloppy informality to the stylishly collegiate.





400-500 participants yearly and enlist more than 100 PC students to conduct the operation. Other measures of service have included annual Halt Hunger drives for Bangladesh, and spring vacations spent with work projects in Appalachia and in hurting areas elsewhere. Fraternities have added their special projects, as have the Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

These efforts and others represent the sincere response of students expressing their Christian conviction through active service—the same students who felt that worship, as a deeply personal matter, should be voluntary rather than required.

The Student Christian Association (and its predecessor YMCA) had been an umbrella organization for activities ranging from worship to service to intramurals. With the growing momentum of better-oriented programs handling these responsibilities, SCA effectiveness faded—then folded. Its Religious Emphasis Week was replaced in 1971 by the annual off-campus winter retreat. This program carried 60 to 80 students, a visiting leader and several faculty members to Bethelwoods conference grounds for an informal three days of worship, recreation and fellowship. (The winter conference remains a good January event.)

On campus, the chaplain arranged for voluntary worship services. Students revived their denominational groups like Westminster Fellowship, and the interdenominational Christians in Action (CIA) became an active force. Students also were attending Clinton church services in greater numbers.

Intramural sports picked up steam under alumnus O. Eugene Sullivan '68 during the six years (1970-76) he served as director of student activities. Men's competition was fierce in the varied schedule that included a rugged

*(Below left)*  
The formal Commencement line moving from under the campus oaks into Belk Auditorium provided an inspiring climax to the years of study.

*(Below right)*  
Even amid the formality of graduation exercises, short skirts remained in vogue.

*(Bottom left)*  
After Student Volunteer Services raised money for a van, its work among youth of the community could be expanded to new activities.

*(Bottom right)*  
The annual staging of area Special Olympics by more than 100 PC students turned into a highlight attraction for hundreds of participants.



version of flag football, basketball, volleyball, tennis, softball, horseshoes, billiards, ping pong, and the annual swimming and track meets. Faculty teams competed in some events and often won the volleyball title—much to the chagrin of student-athletes.

Women's sports developed more slowly. They started with powderpuff football in 1967, then added intramural softball, volleyball, basketball and tennis. Mrs. Jane Hammet organized a women's tennis team for informal matches in 1972 before it gained varsity status under the men's coach two years later. She promoted coeducational sports clubs in snow-skiing, karate, swimming and water safety, then started women's varsity volleyball in 1976. Female marksmen already scored well on the coeducational rifle team in its match shootouts with Southeastern opponents.

Also on the coeducational level, Judd women's physical education building opened its doors to both sexes for racketball and as a checkout center for other sports. Both indoors and out, the turn to wholesome recreation and physical fitness gained momentum.

A setback occurred when Judd Building went up in flames on a drizzly mid-December night in 1973, the first major fire in PC history. And before the ashes were cold, police arrested on arson charges a mentally retarded Clinton teen-ager who had been a recent Whitten Village resident. Because most of the students had gone home for Christmas, the fire got a head start that could not be stopped. Three Clinton fire trucks battled the fire for eight hours, pumping more than one million gallons of water on the blaze. Fortunately, no one was hurt, and the fire was kept away from five buildings in the near vicinity.

As dining hall from 1908-65 and later as an informal recreation center,

*(Below)*

*PC's only major fire in 100 years blazed for eight hours in gutting old Judd Building one drizzly December evening in 1973.*



old Judd meant many things to many individuals. It was the least attractive of all campus buildings, but a lot of good memories went up in smoke that night.

On the positive side, PC did realize some insurance from Judd's demise, and the area subsequently was turned into a campus beauty spot. Even more important, construction already had begun on the new physical education center that would be ready for use within the next 18 months.

A fourth intercollegiate sport, basketball, became available for women in 1977. And the girls knew they had finally arrived on the PC athletic scene when the Walter Johnson Club volunteered to help underwrite 5½ grants-in-aid for them—spread thinly over basketball, tennis and volleyball.

Comer H. (Randy) Randall, a 1975 graduate and former Blue Hose player, agreed to coach that first basketball squad. He had replaced Gene Sullivan as director of student activities in 1976 and sustained the same enthusiasm in a position responsible for student entertainment functions as well as intramurals. Randall continues to handle these varied assignments to the present time.

Meanwhile, back in the area of male sports, action kept up its steady pace.

One of those banner years came along in 1972-73. Football posted a 7-2-1 record, and basketball came in at 18-10. Golf slipped to 11-16, but track finished with a 6-1 mark while tennis took its 16-10 regular-season record to Kansas City for a second-place finish in the NAIA championships. These achievements were enough to have Jim Shakespeare named national tennis coach-of-the-year and gain the state-wide accolade for Cally Gault in football and Herb Robinson in basketball.

Robinson left that year for more graduate work. He was replaced by

*(Below left and middle)  
Women's sports reached full  
varsity status with the  
formation of a women's tennis  
team in 1974 and basketball  
squad two years later. Volley-  
ball also arrived in 1976.*

*(Below right and bottom)  
Intramurals continued strong  
for men—as in this flag  
football game—and now  
women launched powder-puff  
football. Their participation  
spanned a dozen sports.*





Larry Burch, who came from Brevard Junior College for a seven-year stay extending through the 1979-80 season.

Shakespeare ended his nine seasons here in 1974 to become the full-time professional at a sports club in Pennsylvania. His former star and NAIA national champion, George Amaya '71, replaced him for one year. After another change, the PC tennis position settled into place in 1977 with the arrival of Richard McKee, former University of North Carolina star turned professional.

Both Presbyterian College and Newberry College resigned from the Carolinas Conference in 1973 because of difficulties in basketball scheduling. Two years later, they joined with six other football rivals—Carson-Newman, Catawba, Elon, Gardner-Webb, Lenoir Rhyne and Mars Hill—to form the South Atlantic Conference (SAC-8) for that sport alone. The conference schools agreed to maintain a limit of 26 athletic grants for football, and PC continued its limit of nine for basketball and four for tennis.

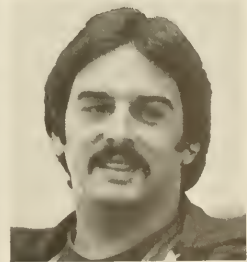
Other men's sports had as their circle of competition the NAIA District 6 alignment, which already functioned as the only route to post-season playoffs.

Death struck three quick blows to the Presbyterian College community in 1975. The retired Lonnie S. McMillian '21, a pillar of PC athletics as player and coach for more than four decades, died in May. The next month, Billy Tiller '55 was taken by a short illness right at the peak of his unusual service as an assistant coach (1962-75). Then, John Glover died in July to close a bright teaching career that spanned 28 years as chairman of the modern foreign languages department. Their loss was a painful experience to the campus not often visited by death.

*(Below left)  
Ground-breaking ceremonies became routine affairs during the Weersing years. Here Jim Thomason and Mrs. Thomason turn the first sod of the Thomason Library foundation as trustee Chairman James A. Chapman, Jr., looks on.*



Richard McKee  
Tennis  
1977-Present



Comer H. Randall III  
Student Activities  
1976-Present



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## A Weersing Legacy of Accomplishment

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*This 16-year administration brought unprecedented progress to all aspects of the PC program.*

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*This interior scene shows a portion of the main floor of the new Thomason Library soon after it opened in 1974 with expanded services.*

Within the span of a year (1974-75), Presbyterian College opened three new buildings to round out its immediate needs in major plant facilities. These additions were the long-sought library, sports center and a third women's dormitory.

The \$1.6 million James H. Thomason Library was dedicated in style in September, 1974. Distinguished alumnus C. Hugh Holman '36—author-scholar-teacher of the University of North Carolina faculty—delivered the main address, and benefactor Jim Thomason and Mrs. Thomason cut the symbolic ribbons.

This new building enabled the library function to move from its old home shared with the administration since 1942. Also, the PC library was now relieved of its joint responsibility as a community library. Because the City of Clinton held part ownership in the old building, Presbyterian bought out the city's portion for \$75,000. This mutually beneficial transaction gave the city enough funds to erect its own library and the college the entire building for administrative operations.

Thomason Library, located at center-campus, provided a convenient facility with open-shelf capacity for 175,000 volumes and space to accommodate more than one-third of the student body at any one time. Its holdings at the time of the move were composed of some 80,000 volumes (including a valued South Caroliniana collection) and 1,500 recordings on discs or cassettes. It subscribed to 650 periodicals and 25 domestic and foreign newspapers. The ground-floor Wilson Learning Center—honoring Atlanta minister-trustee Eugene T. Wilson '25—included a small auditorium, audio-visual facilities and thousands of teaching-resource materials for elementary, secondary, special and Christian education.

Through a budget more than doubled in the previous seven years (from \$53,707 to \$133,924) and through gifts, the library collection had reached a 171



growth rate of 5,500 volumes per year. Over the next seven years, its total would increase to 125,000 volumes.

Thomason, its atmosphere and emphasis, was the single most important plant addition of the Weersing years. The library now functioned more than ever as the heart of the Presbyterian College academic program, while offering supplementary services as conference center and art gallery. Librarian Lennart Pearson introduced a diagnostic program to determine library-skill weaknesses among students. And the student services librarian (Mrs. Jane Todd Presseau) planned closely with faculty and students to integrate classroom and library work.

The \$1.5 million Ross E. Templeton Physical Education Center received its formal dedication at Homecoming the next fall, 1975. It was named for the alumnus-benefactor (Class of 1924) who had recently retired as an executive of the Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.

Templeton Center featured a 2,500-seat arena for basketball and numerous other sports facilities—plus six new all-weather tennis courts immediately adjacent outside. Not only did Templeton promptly become the center for Blue Hose athletics; its completion now freed old Leroy Springs Gymnasium for full-time use in intramurals and recreation.

Another welcomed dedication that fall of 1975 formally opened Mary Irwin Belk Hall as PC's third women's dorm. It did more than that: with this space now available, college officials could remove the 40-student Bailey Court trailers (sold to a sister institution) and return Laurens Hall for men's use.

A \$420,000 gift from the Belk family and associates enabled Presbyterian to erect this memorial to the wife of William Henry Belk,

*(Below right)*

*Situated right in the center of the PC campus, Thomason Library quickly became the heart of academic life. It presently houses 125,000 volumes and other materials.*

*(Bottom right)*

*This room of the library's Wilson Learning Center has teaching resource materials by the thousands for use in elementary and secondary school work and for special and Christian education.*



*Benefactor Jim Thomason*



founder of the mercantile organization. She also was the mother of special PC friends Irwin and Tom Belk (members of the boards of trustees and visitors respectively) as well as three other sons and a daughter.

An interesting note on the inflation of the times:

Belk Hall was built with the same architectural plans as Clinton Hall, completed ten years earlier. During this interval, the cost rose to \$1.2 million for Belk Hall as compared to \$500,000 for the earlier women's dormitory. An inflation rate of 140 percent!

Two smaller additions added style and loveliness to the campus in concert with the completion of these new buildings:

Another \$25,000 gift from James H. Thomason provided for a beautified center plaza in front of the library—where Judd Building once stood. Its focal point, an elliptical pool with three-spray fountain and underwater lighting, was complemented by walkways and plantings of flowers and shrubs natural to this region.

Then, over on the east plaza, a 1½ acre lake provided a picturesque little spot tucked away in the corner between Templeton Center and the maintenance shops. The US Soil Conservation Service supervised the construction of a 200-foot-long earthen dam in the natural basin fed by springs and surface water. While hardly the largest body of water around, the PC lake did add a touch of serene beauty appealing to strolling couples, picnic groups or simply an individual alone in study. Action replaced serenity

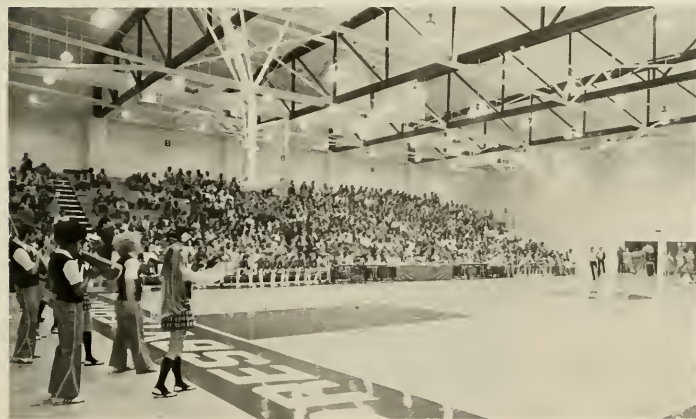
*(Below left)*  
Templeton Physical Education Center became headquarters for sports activities after its completion in 1975 and freed the old Springs Gym for full use as a recreation and intramural facility.

*(Bottom left)*  
Besides the major portion given to the Furman Pinson basketball arena, Templeton houses classrooms, offices, multi-purpose rooms and other sports facilities.

*(Bottom right)*  
The Templeton complex also included six new all-weather tennis courts to accommodate this popular sport.



*Benefactor Ross Templeton*



there one rare, frigid week in 1977 when its frozen surface attracted numerous ice skaters of varying talent: a most peculiar sight for P College.

The final renovation of the Weersing years came with the remodeling of the administration building on the strength of a \$100,000 gift from retired textile executive John I. Smith. Its name now memorialized his parents, William Benjamin and Nora Watson Smith.

While many colleges turned to more open admissions policies, Presbyterian maintained its standards. Sound fundamental preparation in the liberal arts and sciences continued to produce well-qualified graduates across the entire spectrum of the educational experience.

The fields of business and finance, education, social service and public administration, especially, sought PC men and women and attracted many of them. Approximately 45 percent of the degree recipients went on for graduate and professional study.

PC pre-medical training, ranked with the best in the South, could boast of having one of the nation's highest acceptance rates into medical schools. This college stood second among all of the Presbyterian Church US institutions in proportion of graduates entering seminaries for ministerial training. More students pointed to careers in law. And the superlative undergraduate preparation brought numerous fellowships from strong graduate schools to majors in business administration, biology, chemistry, education, English, history, mathematics, modern foreign languages and psychology.

The Presbyterian College graduates went to Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Boston University, Tufts and Columbia University in the East... to Duke, Emory, Vanderbilt, Tulane and Clemson... to the

*(Below left)*

*Integration came smoothly to Presbyterian College when black students began enrolling in limited numbers during the early 1970's.*

*(Below right)*

*A third women's dormitory was added to the campus in 1975 with the completion of Belk Hall. Brothers Irwin Belk (left) and Tom Belk came to PC for ceremonies dedicating this resident hall in memory of their mother.*





universities of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missouri and Tennessee . . . to the law and medical schools of these universities as well as to the Medical University of South Carolina. A few studied in Europe.

The list could go on and on—and everywhere the men and women of Presbyterian College accounted themselves well.

Business administration remained the most popular field of study, accounting for approximately one-fourth of the majors. Psychology also boomed during this period with the associate guidance counselor program a big attraction. And then biology came on stronger than ever as interest in the environment mounted. Participation in the professional education curriculum increased as more women enrolled and the elementary and special education tracks were added to the program that already offered secondary certification.

Enrollment of black students at Presbyterian moved up slowly, reaching between 4 and 5 percent of the student body. While they would prefer a larger proportion of their race here to enhance campus activities, these students have had good relationships and accomplishments. Three black graduates within a two-year period entered medical schools at Tufts, Emory and Creighton universities. Others have followed into medicine and other post-graduate work or been sought for positions in business, industry and education, to name the most popular.

The black students have been successful in many extracurricular areas: as players and captains on athletic teams, as cheerleaders, as performers in the choir and drama group, and as participants in other activities. Some have been tapped for membership in the leadership organizations and for Who's Who. Perhaps because many are recruited as athletes, the men tend to outnumber the women. On the other hand, a black woman was the first female to receive a reserve Army commission through this ROTC unit.

An interesting sidelight on Presbyterian College and its black relationship was the establishment of a scholarship here in 1974 by David E. Dendy of Clinton and other members of his family. They named it the Martha and Young Dendy, Sr., Scholarship in honor of their parents, who were among the old established black families of Clinton.

Behind the scholarship is a touching story of a noble woman with drive and determination.

For more than 50 years, Martha Dendy washed clothes for PC students and put nine children through college with her earnings. Starting before the turn of the century and lasting until 1950, she ran a home-style laundry for the college men during this period when nine presidents came and went. David Dendy recalled that as a boy he picked up and delivered, within the dormitories, the students' clothes his mother had hand-laundried: "at 25 cents a bundle in those early days, and you could put everything in the bundle."

Martha Dendy had little formal education, but she had a native intelligence and driving ambition which she passed on to her children. David remembered that, as his mother proudly added the college diplomas of his older brothers and sisters to the walls of their simple home, he was fired with the urge to earn one of his own.

When she died at age 86 in 1953, she left not only the legacy of educated children but an accumulation of considerable property in business and residential sections of Clinton.



Joseph M. Gettys  
Religion, Academic Dean  
1956-1974



Earl B. Halsall  
Political Science  
1958-76

David Dendy, retired public school principal, was joined by other family members in setting up the scholarship fund with an initial gift of \$15,000 to the college endowment. Since that time, David has added current and deferred commitments to build the sum to \$100,000. He said at the start:

My brothers and I thought the scholarship at PC in memory of our mother would be appropriate, because here was her life's work and where she made the money for our opportunities. Also, our family has always enjoyed fine relationships with white people, and we believe this scholarship says something. It will help black students and white students to get a good education at Presbyterian College. I know Martha Dendy would like that very much, because she believed so strongly in education.

One of the more creative events enlivening the Weersing years was the annual Spring Fine Arts Festival—which sought to involve the entire county in artistic endeavor. The fourth one in 1970, for example, drew more than 2,000 people during two weeks of varied campus-centered activity. Clothesline art festooned the west plaza . . . an artist sat at easel sketching, while a potter nearby molded his ceramics creation . . . public school bands played intermittently among the oaks . . . and choral groups sang on the steps of Belk Auditorium. The festival moved inside occasionally for a recital, a concert by the PC choir, and then over to Black Magic Theater for a production of the PC Players.

Not every festival could equal those early ones. The sponsoring fine arts department had to cut its show to a week, but the presentations continued to highlight various expressions of art, drama and music.

The PC Choir continued its annual tours and drew special attention during this time. While on a spring trip that reached to New York City, it sang on the Merv Griffin television show. The choir's colorful Madrigal

*(Below left)*

*The campus became alive with artistic activity during the annual Spring Fine Arts Festival which featured a variety of musical events, drama and clothesline art displays as well as artists at work individually.*

*(Below right)*

*David Dendy established an endowed scholarship in memory of his mother, who washed clothes for PC students for 50 years. His initial gift, to President Weersing in 1974, has grown to \$100,000.*



Singers taped a pre-Christmas performance for South Carolina's Educational Television network. Then, on Christmas Eve of 1976, the choir sang before 20,000 people of many nationalities who crowded into Bethlehem's Manger Square for the annual commemoration of Christ's birth at the site of his birth. That moment was worth the 7,500-mile trip.

Besides the choir's performances, music came often to Presbyterian College from many directions—classical and otherwise. Among the otherwise, singer Jerry Butler and band packed Belk on one such occasion. Many others of varying talent performed there, while the annual student folk festivals continued to present outdoor attractions. The "Blue Hoose Hootenanny" featured Lester Flatt and his Nashville Grass. And Spring Swing swung in tune to the likes of Marshall Tucker, Mother's Finest and even Vince Vance and his Valients.

Dances returned to campus (from the old Clinton Armory) with the opening of Greenville Dining Hall. Most of these affairs were held on its terraza floors, although some went into Springs Gymnasium. Rock-and-roll reached its peak . . . beach music . . . the Mo-town sound . . . varieties of "rock" from hard to soul to country. And then along came disco.

Coffee house entertainment became a popular campus thing. PC students designated a second-floor room in Douglas House, dignified it with the name "The Dirty Mind" and proclaimed it a coffee house. Here, individual singer-guitarists moved in and out with informal performances before small groups. It lasted for several years.

By way of contrast, the Atlanta Symphony returned to Belk Auditorium numerous times for the assembly concert series which also featured such groups as the Charlotte Chamber Orchestra, the Eastman Quartet and various other classical ensembles and individual performing artists. The Atlanta Ballet came and the National Shakespeare Company appeared periodically. The diverse cultural events included lecturers ranging from pollster George Gallop to feminist Kate Millett to film artist Frederick Wiseman. Alex Haley spoke in fascinating detail about his research on *Roots*, and the incomparable Buckminster Fuller roamed over a wide gamut of ideas. Many other authorities from various disciplines added their voices to the passing parade of Belk performances.

A student-sponsored Blue Key Symposium packed Belk for almost a week as it explored "Challenges and Responses in the 1970's" with CORE black leader Roy Innis, feminist Ti-Grace Atkinson, former US Senator Joseph O. Tydings of Maryland, theologian Sam Hill and Pat Buchanan, the leading speechwriter for then President Richard Nixon. Later symposia dealt with energy, mass media and other topics of current concern.

Robert E. McNair was governor of South Carolina during the years his son attended PC (1965-69). A frequent campus visitor, he spoke on occasions, crowned Homecoming queens regularly and delivered the Commencement address the year his son's degree was matched by an honorary one for him.

Other Commencement speakers of the Weersing years included such public servants as US Senator Donald Russell, Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk and South Carolina Governor John West; university presidents Hollis Edens of Duke, Robert Edwards of Clemson, William Boyd (alumnus, 1946) of Oregon and Fred Davison of Georgia; James F. Oates, Jr., Equitable Life Assurance Society board chairman; and Federal Judge Joe Eaton (alumnus, 1945).



Aurel M. Erwin  
French  
1954-1977



S. Taylor Martin  
Mathematics  
1953-1978



Other campus programs originated with organizations formed to stimulate specialized interests within academic disciplines. These clubs and campus affiliates of national organizations included: Alpha Psi Omega, in the field of drama; the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Biological Sciences; the Alston Wilkes Society, sociology's approach to public offenders; the Business and Economics Club; the Council for Exceptional Children; and Psi Chi honorary psychology organization.

Students had their campus events, and they also looked elsewhere for more varied activity on the lighter side. By now, North Carolina had learned to create its own snow (when necessary), so the nearby ski slopes of Beech Mountain, Wolf Laurel, Cataloochee and Sugar Mountain beckoned invitingly on winter weekends. Come spring, of course, nothing replaced the traditional beach treks to Pawleys, Myrtle, Ocean Drive and wherever. And just around the corner in Clinton for weekday pastimes were such scintillating attractions as Charley's Place, Buddy's, the Kilt or the Hound's Tooth—changing occasionally in name but remaining in purpose.

As always, the lighter college moments kept the serious ones in perspective. Or was it the other way around?

By 1974, with changing national and campus conditions, the period of student unrest had run its course. The PC board of trustees took note of it with this resolution:

Whereas during the past several years there has been on the campus of Presbyterian College, as well as on campuses all over the nation, a spirit of unrest and disharmony, the Board of Trustees wishes to take note of the fact that, through patience and diligent attention to duty, the administration of the college and the student body have reattained an atmosphere of cooperation and reasonableness.

The Board of Trustees particularly wishes to commend the Faculty, Administration and the Student Government for their part in resolving past problems and in returning the affairs of the college to a condition of tranquility and Christian cooperation.

Throughout all of these stressful times, Presbyterian College maintained its tradition of a free campus press. Although it pricked and strained at times, probably no other single factor contributed more to keeping the PC campus at a lower boiling point than most other colleges. Students appreciated this fact, but they did not fully realize what it really meant until *The Blue Stocking* made this comparison in a 1975 editorial:

While attending the Scholastic Press Association Workshop at Columbia University, I was impressed by the lack of freedom afforded college newspapers in other parts of the country. In many discussion groups censorship and administrative control were the dominating topics of conversation.

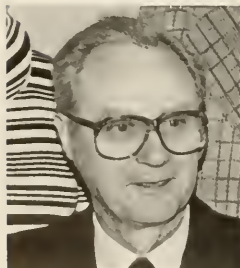
I was forced to take a new awareness of the freedom that the PC Administration has allowed *The Blue Stocking*. I am also thankful that their tolerance has not been manifested in indifference toward the paper. The fact that PC has protected the freedom of the student press (despite temporary reasons not to) makes it much easier to listen to other ideas that the Administration has concerning other areas of student freedom.

*The Blue Stocking* Award of the Week goes to the Administration, Faculty and Board of Trustees for allowing *The Blue Stocking* to remain a free publication, capable of developing student responsibility.

By now, coed and open dorms had come in vogue at many schools in other sections. PC students did not seek coeducational dormitories here, but they did request limited visitations in the dorm rooms of the opposite sex. The rationale held these rooms to be the students' home-away-from-home, a place to entertain and study with guests in some degree of privacy



James F. Dickenson  
Development  
1975-Present



L. Vernon Powell  
Food Services  
1947-60; 1977-Present

not otherwise available.

Knowing of abuses elsewhere, the trustees refused permission until the SGA proposal was modified and a poll of parents indicated their approval. A highly restricted policy finally went into effect in 1974. Limited to the women's dormitories because of their effective governing structure, the Open House policy permitted women students to have male guests in their rooms (with doors open, signed in and out) during designated weekend hours twice a month. The hours ranged from 7 p.m. to midnight on Saturday and on Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5, with monitors on the halls.

Participation in Open House proved limited and uneventful, with some dorm floors voting against it on any given weekend. Based on this experience, the men gained a similar policy for their dormitories several years later. Overall, Open House as practiced here seemed to provoke neither great enthusiasm nor a decline in behavior.

A record enrollment of 879 full-time students began the 1973-74 session at Presbyterian College. Competition for freshmen was now getting very tight, however, as many private colleges fell from their peaks in the face of declining applications. They were hurt by higher fees and the proliferation of community colleges, university branches and technical schools—plus the fact that smaller percentages of 18- and 19-year-olds now sought college educations. Another negative national trend: the proportion of men students entering college had dropped about even with women.

PC stepped up its admissions work with the addition of personable young graduates for broader individual contact. One of these admissions counselors was John Perry, who began recruiting right after his 1972 graduation and then switched to the athletic department as an assistant coach.

*(Below left)*  
Dances of this era could be formal, like Military Ball in Greenville Hall . . .

*(Bottom left)*  
... or they could rock old Leroy Springs Gym for such affairs as a well-amplified "welcome-back" blast opening the new session.

*(Below right)*  
Crowning Homecoming queens became a regular fall ritual for South Carolina Governor Robert E. McNair during the four years his son attended PC, from 1965-69.



Glenn W. Small, Jr., an ordained Presbyterian minister with college experience in admissions at Tift and St. Andrews colleges, became associate director of admissions in 1974 and opened an Atlanta office that concentrated on Georgia recruiting. The move has paid dividends in the marked increase of students enrolling from that state. One admissions counselor, Virginia Crocker, won election to the South Carolina House of Representatives and continues to serve there in addition to her present PC job as director of special projects.

Alumni also responded with greater recruiting help. One approach the alumni board had inaugurated in 1970 was the PC Junior Fellows program that sought out and honored top high school juniors in South Carolina and Georgia. It would become a leading recruiting tool, with special college certificates going to some 1,700 highly qualified youngsters each year.

International and national problems of economic recession racked the college scene in 1974-75. The recent Arab oil embargo had escalated energy costs, along with other inflationary shocks, and unemployment across the country rose to a startling 9 percent. The stock market also declined sharply by several hundred points. It caused further damage to the national economy and cut college income from endowment investments.

Before the end of that session, the business office reported that PC's utilities expense ran 75 percent ahead of the previous year. The price of dining hall food had risen 10 percent after a hefty 25 percent jump the session before. And postage and other supplies necessary for day-to-day operations increased by almost 20 percent.

Adding to the difficulty, the admissions curve sagged after its 1973 high

*(Below middle)*

*Attractive cheerleaders put enthusiasm into their work to spark sideline spirit.*

*(Below right)*

*Generations of PC students have made Horseshoe Falls a popular spot for off-campus parties, like the one here.*

*(Bottom right)*

*Soon after fire destroyed the Judd Building, Thomason Fountain was erected on its site. Combined with plantings and walkways, it created a lovely spot at center campus.*



Marion T. Gaines IV  
Psychology  
1974-Present





of 879. For the first time in a decade, student enrollments lost momentum—dropping to 821 by 1976—and remained off for several years. This loss of student income, along with the other adverse factors, helped to bring red ink to the 1975 operations after the college had balanced its current budget for 17 consecutive years. PC also began to feel the growing pains of a larger, more expensive plant and the bite of short-term financing of renovations and construction overruns.

Presbyterian College faced the economic crunch by tightening its belt in every direction: conservation of energy, a trimmed academic budget, some personnel adjustments, heavier teaching loads, less travel, smaller salary increments and a closer rein on all expenditures. Faculty and staff and many students joined in the concerted effort. Overall, the budget underwent a 5 percent reduction.

While endowment income slumped with the stock market, Annual Giving took up some of the slack by reaching new heights of financial support. This alumni-propelled program rose by almost 10 percent to a new high of \$230,279 in 1974 and topped that by another 10 percent the next year. Support through the church budgets also increased slightly, but 1975 capital gifts dropped to \$253,949 in this interim between special campaigns.

By this time, Presbyterian College was a recognized leader nationally in the field of alumni support. Besides a consistent finalist in the United States Steel Foundation competition honoring alumni giving, PC received another of the Foundation's coveted national awards in 1977.

In October, 1976, Presbyterian launched its most ambitious fund-raising campaign of all—the final phase of the 25-year program scheduled to conclude in the 1980 centennial year. Entitled the Second Century Fund, this drive sought \$10 million to strengthen PC as the school entered its second century of service.

Alumnus C. W. Anderson '29, trustee and recently retired Clinton industrialist, headed the Second Century Fund drive. It began close to home: first, board members; then faculty-staff and the traditionally stalwart Laurens County supporters organized under the chairmanship of Clinton textile leader George H. Cornelson.

These groups raised \$1.8 million that fall. And they would add considerably more before the campaign closed. Biggest gift of that opening drive was a \$300,000 sum from the Bailey Foundation to establish the Robert M. Vance Chair of Business Administration. It honored the president-board chairman of Clinton Mills and M. S. Bailey & Son, Bankers, who also served as the trustee chairman of Presbyterian College.

Second Century Fund activity now swung to Presbyterian churches in other areas of the Synod. President Weersing, his development staff and professional fund-raisers staged 23 kickoff dinners in January and February of 1977, launching efforts in almost every presbytery.

The largest gift of that year came in the form of a \$600,000 bequest from the estate of James G. Gallant, LaGrange, Ga., business-civic-religious leader and former PC trustee. It later established the Louise and Jimmy Gallant Chair of Chemistry, memorializing Gallant and honoring his wife (now a trustee in her own right).

In a second major bequest of that period, alumna Irene Dillard Elliott '12, one of the state's pioneer women educators and University of South Carolina professor, left \$400,000 to be added to her Dillard-Elliott Scholarships. She had endowed this fund several years earlier as a memorial



Linda Suddeth Smith  
English  
1974-1982



Foard H. Tarbert, Jr.  
Business Administration  
1974-Present

to her grandfather, Dr. James Henry Dillard, and to husband-attorney Charles Bell Elliott.

With the emphasis now on building endowment, more gifts came to PC to establish scholarships for needy students. Among those other named grants endowed at \$100,000 and up were:

The Mercer Silas Bailey Scholarship Fund, memorializing the early Clinton banker-industrialist who helped to found PC, established with \$100,000 from the Bailey Foundation;

The S. Lawson Abrams Scholarship, by that Class of 1933 graduate, set at \$110,000;

The William Henry Belk Scholarships, established and still growing through substantial yearly endowment gifts by his son and Belk vice-president Irwin Belk;

The Frank L. Outlaw Scholarship, honoring the late BI-LO food chain founder, through a \$116,200 gift by alumnus-son Frank L. Outlaw II '72, then vice-president of that firm.

Yet another Bailey Foundation grant, plus family gifts, provided \$250,312 to endow the Emma Bailey Cornelson and the Rev. George H. Cornelson DD Chair of Christian Religion. This fund honored the memory of a noted Presbyterian minister (New Orleans First Church) and his wife, a Clinton native who returned here after his death to serve as a church-civic leader. Largest of the individual donors to this fund named for his grandparents was George H. Cornelson, a former PC trustee who would soon become president of Clinton Mills.

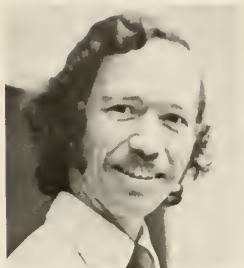
Atlanta Presbytery, giant of the Synod, swung into action behind the Second Century Fund in 1978 with a drive seeking more than \$1 million. Four prominent alumni of that city provided the campaign leadership: Dr. W. Frank Harrington '57, senior minister of the Peachtree Presbyterian Church (the congregation pledged \$200,000); Bennett A. Brown '50, chief executive officer of the Citizens and Southern National Bank; William B. Hart '57, group vice-president with the Atlanta First National Bank; and Dr. Bonneau H. Dickson '30, retired executive-secretary of Atlanta Presbytery.

They staged an effective campaign that not only raised the funds but also brought the name of Presbyterian College more prominently before this influential metropolitan area.

Meanwhile, back on the campus, the faces were changing. Dr. Joe Gettys took his final step into retirement when he left the religion classroom in 1974, ending 18 years of vigorous association here. Three other professors of long service followed during the next four years: Earl B. Halsall retired in 1976 after 18 years at the political science podium; Aurel M. Erwin, in 1977 after 23 years in French; and Taylor Martin, in 1978 after 25 years of mathematics instruction. Each of these men left his special mark of service to PC.

James F. Dickenson joined the development office as assistant director in 1975, in time to help prepare for the Second Century drive. He later would become the director of development. A Presbyterian minister, Dickenson had previously served for two years as executive-coordinator and treasurer of the Synod of the Southeast after 18 years in the pulpit ministry in Georgia and South Carolina.

When Ben Ivey resigned in 1976 to enter private business—after five years as dean of students—Joe Nixon moved into that office from the admissions position he had occupied since 1969. And succeeding Nixon was



William W. Yarbrough, Jr.  
Physics  
1974-Present



Robert G. Hudson  
Biology  
1975-Present



Edward M. Gouge  
Chemistry  
1976-Present

Bill Jackson, by now the assistant academic dean who continued some teaching in physics.

The next year, Mrs. Mildred B. Bowers retired from 22 years of feeding students an estimated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million individual plates (1955-77). She was replaced by the returning L. Vernon Powell, who had been director of food services here (1947-60) and now added zest to an already good operation. Although not every student labeled it continental cuisine, PC's reputation for good food under its own director precluded use of professional catering services.

Despite the slowing pace of faculty turnover, a few new professors continued to arrive from year to year. These remained:

**In 1974:** Marion T. Gaines IV (PhD, Florida State University) came directly from his doctoral assistantship to teach psychology here. Linda L. Suddeth, PC honor graduate of 1972, joined the English department; and Foard H. Tarbert, Jr. (later PhD, Clemson University) added his expertise in business administration. After arriving in 1974 as physics professor, William W. Yarborough, Jr. (PhD, Vanderbilt University) would become the chairman six years later when this department was reinstituted as an operation separate from mathematics.

**In 1975:** Robert G. Hudson (later PhD, North Carolina State University) brought to biology his research talents and three years of teaching experience at Campbell College.

**In 1976:** Edward M. Gouge (PhD, Clemson University) came directly from doctoral fellowship teaching as an addition to the chemistry department. And arriving to head the art program was Robert M. Jolly, an exhibiting painter with ten years as art head at Tennessee Wesleyan College.

*(Below left)  
This little  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -acre lake on  
far end of the east plaza  
added another touch of quiet  
loveliness to the natural  
beauty of the PC campus.*



Robert M. Jolly  
Art  
1976-Present



Constance Colwell  
German  
1977-Present



**In 1977:** Constance Colwell (PhD, Cornell University) brought to the department of modern foreign languages her special fluency in German and French.

Another major administrative change occurred in 1978, when Dr. Fred Chapman ended nine years as academic dean to return to full-time teaching. He later resumed chairmanship of the economics and business administration department. In addition to the continued strengthening of faculty and curriculum, his tenure as dean saw the start of effective academic budget control, new records system and admissions procedures, expanded off-campus study and establishment of a computer center.

Chapman was replaced by Donald A. King (PhD, Peabody College), dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at Mississippi University for Women for the past four years. Dr. King had served earlier as mathematics chairman there and before that as a Clemson faculty member.

The new dean found at Presbyterian College a curriculum that had resisted the national trend toward formless "relevance." It remained strongly committed to the liberal arts and sciences while offering some less-traditional work among its 325 courses in 23 areas of study. Dr. King made this appraisal after his first semester on the job here:

The PC academic program is sound and well-balanced. I like the more traditional approach of specific general education requirements and the pragmatic mixture of career-oriented programs with liberal education. I am

*(Below left)*

*Occasional snows brought exuberant spirits and a brief new winter sport—this one behind Clinton Hall, with Richardson in the background.*

*(Below right)*

*Women cadets, while few in number, have adapted readily to the ROTC activities.*

*(Bottom right)*

*This film produced by Dr. Nolan Carter and Dr. Randy Huff (right) on chemistry techniques was distributed nationally by the Advisory Council on College Chemistry.*



Donald A. King  
Mathematics, Dean  
1978-Present



W. Fred Chapman, Jr.  
Economics, Dean  
1964-Present



convinced this is one reason Presbyterian College is doing so well. Schools that have tried to be innovative seem to be losing public confidence.

Fanfares over campaigns, new buildings and athletics often overshadowed, without intent, Presbyterian College's greatest asset: the daily execution of rigorous academics. Almost taken for granted as the routine standard was a quality of work by teacher and student that ranked far above normal.

So how appropriate, then, that academic excellence should begin to receive more recognition during this period. As funds became available, scholarships based on intellectual merit increased and more awards emphasized classroom accomplishments by students. The board of visitors inaugurated an outstanding service award for faculty and staff, and the Alumni Association cited distinguished teaching. Named professorships were endowed to focus special attention on individual teachers for their merit and dedication.

A \$250,000 grant from the Charles A. Dana Foundation (1970) enabled PC to establish a professorship program honoring this noted philanthropist-industrialist-lawyer. Chemistry's Dr. K. Nolon Carter and Dr. Neal B. Prater of the English department were the first chosen for this distinction. Shortly thereafter, Dr. Dorothy P. Brandt of the education department and Dr. Eugene W. Womble of mathematics joined them in rounding out the Dana quartet. And a few years later, Dr. Carl J. Arnold received the fifth designation as the Dana Professor of Economics and Business Administration.

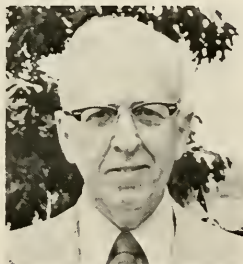
Two professorships followed specifically to recognize competence in religious instruction. After trustee John F. McLeod set up the Kristen

*(Below)*

*Veterans whose service predated the Weersing years and extended through that era.*



Ben Hay Hammet  
Alumni & Public Relations  
1949-Present



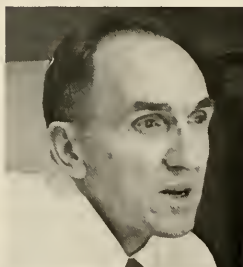
Richard O. Adams  
Spanish  
1950-1981



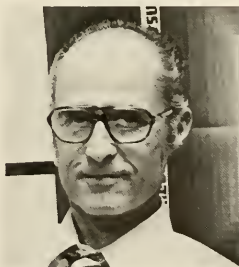
G. Edward Campbell  
Business Mgr., Development  
1950-Present



Roslyn C. Martin  
Registrar  
1950-Present



K. Nolon Carter  
Chemistry  
1951-Present



Lewis S. Hay  
Religion  
1955-Present

Herrington Chair of Bible to memorialize his granddaughter, the honor went first to Dr. Joseph M. Gettys and then to Dr. George W. Ramsey. When the Cornelson Chair of Christian Religion was established, its first occupant was Dr. Lewis S. Hay.

Dr. Fred Chapman, upon his return from dean to full-time teacher, became the first Robert M. Vance Professor of Economics and Business Administration.

The Marshall W. Brown Chair of History was created by the trustees as a tribute to this former professor-dean-president who devoted 38 years to the college. It tapped Dr. Ronald D. Burnside for initial recognition. And Dr. Randolph B. Huff became the first teacher named to the Louise and Jimmy Gallant Chair of Chemistry.

These professors and others gave Presbyterian College the strongest faculty overall in its history. Always blessed with good instruction, the college now had on line a larger, more diversified faculty with superlative academic credentials and the highest degree of professionalism that reached deeper into each discipline. Increasingly, they were being afforded more opportunities for continuing study through summer grants and sabbaticals. They maintained the PC hallmarks: priority on classroom teaching, close relationships and concern for the individual students. At the same time, more professors were engaging in research—publishing and presenting papers—and providing leadership in professional organizations.

For example—

Dr. Alex Stump did extensive research on the single-cell animal, *lesquereusia*. Also publishing in biology have been Jane Holt on bird migrations and South Carolina's endangered red-cockaded woodpecker,

*(Below)*

*More veteran professors whose tenure on the PC faculty has amounted to at least 20 years.*



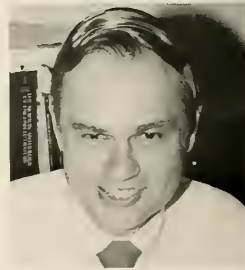
William S. Cannon  
Mathematics  
1957-Present



S. Allen King  
English  
1959-Present



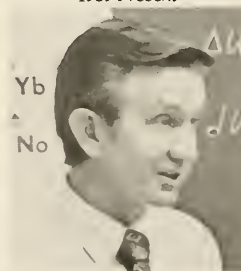
Thomas A. Stallworth  
Religion  
1959-Present



Neal B. Prater  
English  
1960-Present



Paul E. Campbell  
Mathematics  
1961-Present



Randolph B. Huff  
Chemistry  
1962-Present



David R. Moorefield  
Philosophy, Sociology  
1962-Present



Dr. Jim Stidham on amino acid compositions, Dr. Fred James on woody flora and tropical ecology, and Dr. Bob Hudson on laboratory cultivation of catfish cells and its relation to endangered mussel populations.

Dr. Nolon Carter and Dr. Randy Huff have published frequently in top journals and presented their findings before the American Chemical Society, while Dr. Ed Gouge also has articles on his chemical research. Dr. Gene Womble and Dr. Bill Yarborough added presentations in the fields of mathematics and physics.

Besides his role as dean and teacher, Dr. Joe Gettys gained a wide reputation for his religious booklets that sold more than 250,000 copies. Dr. Lewis Hay and Dr. George Ramsey became contributing editors of a church journal, and Ramsey has just published a significant book on the subject *The Quest for the Historical Israel*.

Also within the religion department, Dr. Jack Presseau now works on his second book after enjoying success with *I'm Saved, You're Saved—Maybe*. That volume spawned many requests for Presseau participation in seminars and conferences. And Dr. Lennart Pearson has published several articles in the field of his specialty, library science.

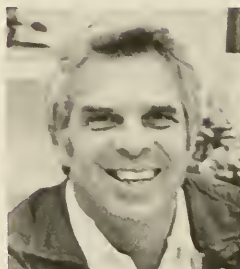
In terms of off-campus professional leadership, six PC professors headed state organizations in their fields: Dr. Alex Stump, president of the South Carolina Academy of Science; Dr. Ron Burnside, president of the South Carolina Historical Association; Dr. Claude Cooler, president of the South Carolina Personnel and Guidance Association; Dr. Dale Rains, president of the South Carolina Theater Association; Dr. Robert A. Hill, president of the South Carolina Council for Exceptional Children; and Dr. Lennart Pearson, president of the South Carolina Library Association.

Three PC faculty members have served as trustees of other institutions: Dr. Joe Gettys, on the Erskine College board; Jane Holt, on the Montreat-Anderson College board; and Dr. Dorothy Brandt, on the Newberry College board. And Dr. Fred Chapman currently holds the presidency of the Southern Region School Boards Association.

In early 1978, Marc Weersing gave the board of trustees a year's notice that he would be retiring at the end of the 1978-79 session. He wanted to leave ample time for search committee deliberations and for an easy transition of office.

In the meantime, college operations continued under full steam. The reinvigorated admissions efforts had reversed a four-year enrollment decline and produced a record 896 students for the fall of 1978. By now, the yearly cost stood at \$3,975—with 64 percent of the students receiving some type of financial aid totaling \$1.2 million from all sources. Only about one-third of this amount (\$404,521) came from college funds provided mainly by endowment income and Annual Giving. Federal aid programs and the South Carolina Tuition Grants combined in providing PC students with \$609,159, while the remaining \$221,728 came from private funds and various other off-campus sources.

One regular outside source of funds was the South Carolina Foundation of Independent Colleges. Its 20th anniversary summary (1975) reported a total \$6 million raised during this period from business and industry for distribution to the nine private colleges within the compact. PC's share for the two decades amounted to \$519,721. The Foundation also deserved much of the credit for coordinating efforts that brought legislative approval of the now universally accepted Tuition Grants program.



Calhoun F. Gault  
Athletic Director, Football  
1963-Present



John F. Perry  
Football, Golf  
1972-1982



R. Elliott Poss  
Football, Track  
1975-Present

In the area of sports, the Walter Johnson Club alumni athletic organization continued to meet its pledge to underwrite one-half the cost of athletic grants-in-aid. The goal rose automatically with every fee increase, but gifts met the challenge: to the point of \$81,013 raised in 1980.

With unsubsidized soccer recently added to the men's intercollegiate slate and volleyball and basketball to the women's program, Presbyterian College now provided ten varsity sports: six for men, three for women and one (rifery) coeducational.

Football enjoyed great success. Gault now had three former Blue Hose players as coaching assistants: John Perry '72, after three years of admissions work; and Elliott Poss '71 and Wayne Renwick '73, moving from high school coaching jobs. Along with assistant Bob Strock, they formed a staff that directed Presbyterian to a 7-3-1 record in 1977. The team improved further to 8-2-1 the next year and then completed its regular 1979 season with a 10-1 performance that gave PC the Number One national ranking in the NAIA.

Subsequently, the Blue Hose lost to Central Oklahoma State (6-28) in the semi-final round of the post-season playoffs. In the final NAIA rankings, that 1979 squad dropped to fourth, but it had given PC fans their largest share of the football spotlight since the 1959 team scored its way to the Tangerine Bowl.

As Marc Weersing prepared to retire after 16 years in office, he could look back on many fine accomplishments of his presidency. The success of full coeducation ranked first in his mind, but there were other marks. His administration produced new programs and new support . . . expanded student body, faculty and plant. It weathered with equanimity the problems

*(Below left)*  
A fast-breaking lay-up shot fired Blue Hose basketball.

*(Below middle)*  
Soccer became the sixth varsity sport for men when started in 1977. It plays a full schedule in the fall.

*(Below right)*  
And football rose to unusual prominence in 1979, with the Number 1 NAIA ranking and the playoffs in post-season.

*(Bottom)*  
The west plaza at evening, complete with later buildings added to the early structures in a continuing pattern of colonial Georgian style presided over by Neville Hall.



that came along: the troubled years of student unrest, financial recession and soaring inflation . . . the avalanche of applications, followed by the dwindling student market.

As a matter of fact, many of PC's best supporters today are young alumni from the "restless" classes of the trauma decade.

Beyond any tensions, they remember the overall warmth of the campus. And like other generations, the students of that era look back with nostalgia upon their close personal relationships . . . the people who shared fun and discomfort . . . the rigors of academics . . . extracurricular pursuits . . . and the caring about individual worth. Those ingredients create the spirit that has spanned the years.

During the Weersing administration enrollment increased gradually from 504 students (471 men, 33 women) in the 1963-64 session to the 1978-79 total of 896 (composed of 489 men and 407 women). Faculty members to teach them rose from 29 to 54—with more than 70 percent now holding doctoral degrees. The average nine-month salary of a full professor almost tripled, from \$7,850 to \$21,500.

A quick summary of the key financial indicators showed this comparison in the 16 years between 1963 and 1979:

- Total assets up 352%—from \$4.8 million to \$22 million (net assets, approximately \$17 million);
- Plant value up 400%—from \$2.7 million to \$13.3 million;
- Endowment up 375%—from \$1.3 million to \$6.5 million;
- Current budget up 348%—from \$1 million to \$4.7 million;
- Annual Giving up 323%—from \$66,000 to \$275,519;
- Church budget support up 18%—from \$139,655 to \$165,500.

New facilities of this period transformed the campus landscape. Eight major buildings and the fraternity court were erected, along with extensive renovations. They completed the structures anticipated in the 25-year plan ending in 1980. Now, the physical plant of Presbyterian College stood out as an attractive symbol of progress and permanence: a Jeffersonian pattern of colonial Georgian buildings spread around three plazas on an oak-shaded campus of 175 acres.

Much of this construction work came through funds raised in the series of successful capital campaigns. The federal government also had appealing programs in place, offering private colleges low-interest loans and interest-subsidy grants to help with building costs. PC supplemented its own funds with several of these long-term, self-amortizing loans in the amount of several million dollars. As a result, more college funds were available to put into endowment investments paying higher rates of interest.

Things became tight financially when PC borrowed for needed renovations, the economy soured and inflation struck the building projects with cost overruns. This combination produced short-term indebtedness that weighed heavily upon the current budget as the era closed. It was the one really negative element of a Weersing administration that left an overall legacy of unprecedented development.

(Below)

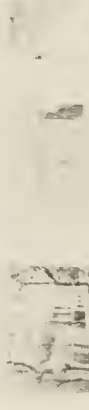
Marc Weersing preached the baccalaureate sermon at his final Commencement as the president of PC in 1979.





# Presbyterian College

Major Buildings Erected in 2 Year Program



## SECOND CENTURY FUND

GOAL | ACHIEVED  
\$10,000,000 | \$11,381,000



# Centennial Success under President Orr

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*He arrived in time to complete the 25-year plan and celebrate PC's 100th anniversary.*

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*President Kenneth B. Orr announced to the press and television in May, 1981, the final results of PC's recent Second Century Fund drive. It also brought to a close the long-range Program of Progress that began in 1955.*

After Marc Weersing announced that he would retire in June, 1979, a trustee-appointed search committee immediately went to work to nominate his successor. It was headed by trustee vice-chairman Langdon S. Flowers of Thomasville, Ga., board vice-chairman of the Flowers Baking Company, and included other trustees, faculty, staff and students.

This broadly based committee extended its search over ten months and 165 candidates. It held numerous meetings and then a series of two-day campus interviews with five finalists in careful efforts to secure the right person.

Dr. Kenneth Bradley Orr emerged as the ultimate choice to become the 15th president of Presbyterian College. He possessed a number of special assets that caught the board's attention in reaching its decision. Ken Orr already was a successful administrator in the field of Christian higher education . . . a management expert with undergraduate training in business administration . . . an ordained minister respected within the Presbyterian Church US and offering a balanced background that ranged from scholarship to athletics to service as an Air Force jet pilot.

As president of the Presbyterian School of Christian Education in Richmond, Va., for the past five years, he was recognized for his management ability in developing that institution. Earlier (1964-74), he served as assistant to the president and then vice-president of Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, and before that as minister of Roanoke's West End Presbyterian Church. A Charlotte native, Orr earned his business degree from Duke University and two advanced degrees from Union Seminary. His PhD work at the University of Michigan's Center for the Study of Higher Education resulted in an award-winning dissertation on the subject of college management in the financial crisis of the Great Depression. Along with these credentials, Ken Orr brought to Presbyterian 191

College and into the president's home his wife—the former Janice Ann Jarrett of Tallahassee, Fla.—and three young sons.

The transition of office went smoothly. In addition to welcoming the new president, the trustees held an appreciation dinner for Marc Weersing. They also awarded him an honorary doctor of humanities degree at his 16th PC Commencement, where he preached the baccalaureate sermon.

As president-emeritus, Marc Weersing and wife Jean Barry decided to remain in Clinton—in a home just three blocks from the campus. A block on the other side of the campus resided his predecessor, emeritus Marshall W. Brown, and Mrs. Brown. So Presbyterian College now had three presidential generations within the community to underscore the strength and tradition, the lasting continuity, of this old school approaching its 100th anniversary.

Upon assuming office at age 46, President Orr said he was attracted to Presbyterian College “as an institution that has taken quite seriously its basic mission: an emphasis on values and a concern for academic excellence.” He added:

This college has a strong tradition, fine support from many loyal alumni and friends, and an excellent reputation. Building on these strengths, PC can continue to move ahead and become even more widely recognized as one of the premier liberal arts colleges in the country.

There are some institutions that have attempted to be less than honest about their church relationships. This school has had the integrity of maintaining its church-related ties.

Dr. Orr saw as his immediate objectives the completion of the Second Century Fund (last phase of the 25-year program), the design of a new long-range plan and the strengthening of management procedures to eliminate

*(Below right)  
Ken Orr and wife Janice take  
a minute for this informal  
pose with their three sons on  
the stairway of the recently  
occupied president's home.  
Youngest son Jonathan sits  
on her lap; Jeffrey is in the  
foreground; Kevin, in the rear.*



*Kenneth B. Orr  
President, 1979-Present*





the short-term debt. While initiating new fund-raising efforts, he also focused attention on a closer budget-making process and more effective cost-control measures.

Retirements about this time brought other key administrative changes. Bob McCaslin stepped down as development director in early 1979 after helping the college through perhaps its most productive decade. He was succeeded by Jim Dickenson, who had served well as assistant director since 1975. The next year, Marion Hill retired as PC's first women's dean amid high commendation for her role in the crucial early years of full coeducation. In her place came one of her first "girls," Mrs. Martha Anne DuBose Green '69, who as a freshman in 1965 was among that somewhat timid contingent of women opening the doors of Clinton Hall. The new dean served as a counselor in the guidance center at the time of her appointment.

Two men replaced O. F. Beaty when he retired (1981) after 33 years in charge of plant maintenance. Gregory D. Burris arrived in 1979 with his Clemson horticultural degree to become director of grounds, and Harold D. Collins brought long experience in industrial maintenance to his position as director of physical plant.

Samuel M. Cooper came from his Clio (S.C.) Presbyterian Church pastorate to join the staff in 1979 as full-time chaplain replacement with responsibility for Student Volunteer Services. The next year, President Orr created the new position of controller and filled it with Frank A. Mumford, who had been bursar at Eastern Illinois University after two years as an accountant with the firm of Larsson, Woodyard and Henson, CPA's.

Then in mid-1981, Mumford was moved to business manager and acting treasurer, succeeding Ed Campbell. The change gave Campbell new

*(Below left)*

*The camera atop Templeton PE Center looks up the east plaza toward the distant Richardson Science Hall. It shows twin dorms Belk and Clinton on the left; and on the right, the campus lake, a glimpse of Reynolds Infirmary through the trees and part of Greenville Hall.*

*(Bottom left)*

*Dr. Bill Yarborough operated the environmental simulator before student and civic groups in conjunction with the federal program to bring public awareness to a pending crisis in energy resources.*



Samuel M. Cooper  
Chaplain  
1979-Present



Martha Anne DuBose Green  
Women's Dean  
1980-Present



Frank A. Mumford  
Business Manager  
1980-Present

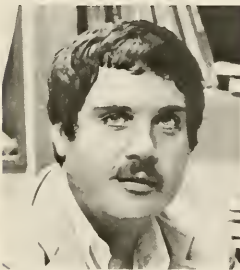
responsibilities as a regional director of development. He had been successful in limited fund-raising work over the years in addition to his business office functions that dated back to 1956. President Orr and development director Dickenson were expanding the development team to seek more sources of major financial support for Presbyterian College. The year before, Dr. Harry B. Beverly, Jr., popular minister of Atlanta's Druid Hills Presbyterian Church for eight years, had joined the staff as a regional director with headquarters in Atlanta. And rounding out the fund-raising team, Mrs. Janet P. Roberts became a development associate for research and education-support agencies.

Among the faculty, only alumnus Richard O. Adams '48 entered the emeritus circle at this point in time. His retirement after the 1980-81 session closed 31 years of devoted service to his Spanish classes and the students who sat under him there.

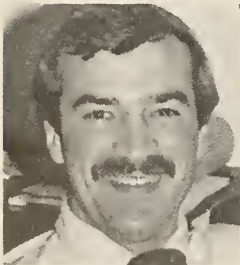
As for recent faculty additions, three 1979 arrivals have remained at PC: J. David Gillespie (PhD, Kent State University) brought to the political science classroom six years of Samford University teaching experience and a continuing record of published research. He currently is writing a book on third parties in American politics. Norman M. Scarborough came as a

(Below right)  
The inauguration of Dr. Ken Orr as 15th president drew a good crowd into Templeton Center for formal ceremonies held in April, 1980.

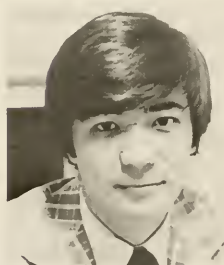
(Bottom right)  
Three generations of PC presidents participated in the inaugural program. Shown here awaiting the processional, they are the emeriti Marshall Brown and Marc Weersing flanking new president Kenneth Orr.



J. David Gillespie  
Political Science  
1979-Present



Norman M. Scarborough  
Business Administration  
1979-Present



Kymric Y. Mahnke  
Music  
1979-Present





business administration instructor, also with a book in the making on small business management. And pianist Kymric Y. Mahnke joined the fine arts department to teach his specialty.

Another performing musician, Christopher T. Kelton, arrived the next year to start a symphonic band program (with pep-jazz spinoffs) while adding brass and woodwinds instruction to the existing applied music courses in voice, piano and organ. A former director of high school and college groups, Kelton's performances have ranged from the Susquehanna Valley Symphony to the Bradley Street Jive Band. P. Wayne Buffington (PhD, University of Kentucky) brought to the psychology department four years's experience as director of research and evaluation with the Georgia mental health program—plus a skill for writing magazine articles.

Also in 1980, two young alumni returned to join the faculty. Samuel L. Howell '74 came to teach in the business administration field after three years as an advanced accountant with Ernst & Whinney. Earlier, he taught for two years at Winthrop College. And John C. Inman '73 (PhD, Purdue University) moved into the biology department from his teaching position at the University of Maryland, where his special interest included pollution and soil microbiology. He has published and delivered papers on the results of his research.

Yet another new face of 1980 belonged to George C. (Butch) Estes, the basketball replacement after Larry Burch ended eight years as Blue Hose coach. Estes came from the position of top assistant coach at Rice University for the previous three years.

By now, Presbyterian College was celebrating its 100th anniversary. From January's opening Centennial Festival through the Thanksgiving

(Below left)  
A mammoth anniversary cake, measuring 3 by 5 feet and bearing 100 candles, expressed the 1980 Centennial theme at the opening festival of the year-long observance.

(Below middle)  
And Scottish Moderator John R. Gray brought a special anniversary greeting from the Church of Scotland, mother of American Presbyterianism.

(Bottom)  
One highlight of the four-day Centennial Festival was the stirring concert with symphony orchestra by the Presbyterian College Choir.

(Below right)  
The library added capability for computerized search with this information retrieval system able to search 102 data bases in many diverse fields—a boom to academics and research. PC led private colleges of the state in installation of the system.





service of rededication, 1980 overflowed with Centennial spirit.

The Festival featured concerts by the Charlotte Symphony and the PC Choir, plays, an address by former US Attorney General Griffin Bell and worship led by Columbia Seminary president J. Davison Philips.

Another highlight among many events was the April inauguration of Ken Orr as president. Although he had arrived the previous July, this occasion made it official with a full program that drew scores of delegates and more than 1,000 alumni and friends. Alumnus William B. Boyd '46, president of the University of Oregon, delivered the main address.

At Commencement the next month, Dr. John R. Gray, former moderator of the Church of Scotland, brought official greetings from the mother church of Presbyterianism in America during a Centennial dinner preceding his baccalaureate sermon. And South Carolina Governor Richard W. Riley delivered the main address.

Alumnus-trustee Hugh S. Jacobs '41 reviewed PC's early history—including its founding by great-grandfather William P. Jacobs—for the 1980-81 opening convocation. Centennial Homecoming drew the biggest crowd ever for two days of observance that featured such noted alumni as NBC News correspondent Douglas Kiker '52, former White House counselor Harry S. Dent '51 and Dr. J. Isaac Copeland '31, director-emeritus of the University of North Carolina's famed Southern Historical Collection. Then the year's activities closed with the Centennial Thanksgiving service conducted by alumnus-trustee W. Frank Harrington '57 of Atlanta's Peachtree Presbyterian Church—and with the PC-Newberry football game that followed.

By 1979, the Second Century Fund had reached a plateau of \$6.5

*(Below)*

*Annual injection of alumni enthusiasm at Homecoming: this crowd of more than 1,000 arrived in time for the barbecue at lakeside, a regular feature of an Alumni Association program that has received national recognition.*



Christopher T. Kelton  
Music  
1980-Present



P. Wayne Buffington  
Psychology  
1980-Present



million—substantial but well short of the \$10 million goal. A fresh boost was needed, and it came within a few months after President Orr took office. He and the board launched a limited Centennial campaign under the leadership of trustee chairman Robert Vance and vice-chairman Langdon Flowers to raise the remaining \$3.5 million by the close of the 1980-81 session (PC's 100th academic year). That deadline was just 18 months away.

In a quiet, special-gift effort, board members gave generously themselves and personally solicited additional funds. Several major gifts caused the drive to soar well over its goal.

The Bailey Foundation posed a \$500,000 challenge to stimulate further gifts. When claimed at the deadline, this half-million-dollar endowment was designated the Putsy Silas Bailey Memorial Athletic Fund to support the college sports program. It memorialized this late trustee-alumnus (Class of 1926) and South Carolina textile leader who had been president and treasurer of Clinton Mills.

A \$650,000 gift from trustee Alexander McQueen Quattlebaum—board chairman of Harlee-Quattlebaum, Inc.—and wife Lucille Godfrey Quattlebaum of Florence and Georgetown endowed the prestigious Quattlebaum Honor Scholarships. Designed to recognize intellectually gifted student leaders with full-cost grants, this program immediately began attracting many academically elite candidates to the PC campus for the yearly competition.

Library benefactor James H. Thomason made his third generous contribution to Presbyterian College with another deferred gift of \$500,000. As designated, it eventually would endow the operation of Thomason Library.

*(Below left)*

*Expansion in music offerings produced a symphonic band, with pep-jazz spinoffs such as the one playing here for a public occasion on campus.*

*(Below)*

*Trustee leadership over the years is well-exemplified in the person of Robert M. Vance, Clinton banker and industrialist—a board member for 30 years to date (1952-1982), chairman for eight and a leader in every effort of PC's 25-year program.*



George C. Estes  
Basketball  
1980-Present



Samuel L. Howell  
Business Administration  
1980-Present



John C. Inman  
Biology  
1980-Present

Then in early 1981 came the largest single gift of all, making history as a fitting close to the historic Centennial observance. James T. Hollingsworth and family of nearby Cross Hill presented a 1,238-acre tract of prime timberland valued at \$1.5 million. A well-known business-church-civic leader (and Laurens County's most extensive individual landowner), Hollingsworth had supported the college in previous years. But the size of this gift caught every campus breath. It was a singular act of generosity that greatly strengthened the fiscal position of Presbyterian College.

And so PC closed its 100th year in style. The little Centennial drive went "over the top" to complete the five-year Second Century Fund and to bring to a successful conclusion the college's 25-year Program of Progress. Instead of struggling to \$10 million, Second Century came in with an over-subscribed \$11.3 million.

The Program of Progress had involved three college administrations. Launched during the administration of President Marshall W. Brown in the 1955-56 Diamond Jubilee year, the long-range effort accelerated under President Marc C. Weersing (1963-79) and was concluded on schedule by President Orr at the end of the 1980-81 Centennial session.

With the steady expansion of ambitious first projections, the program finally closed with PC's total assets having been raised from \$2 million to \$25 million. It transformed every aspect of the Presbyterian College operation—including the addition of 11 new buildings and a fraternity court and major endowment increases. A quick financial review of the quarter-century achievements showed:

• Total assets rose 1,150%:	1955—\$ 2,000,000 1981— 25,000,000
• Endowment rose 1,438%:	1955—\$ 650,000 1981— 10,000,000
• Plant value rose 952%:	1955—\$ 1,350,000 1981— 14,200,000
• Annual Giving rose 2,900%:	1955—\$ 11,000 1980— 330,280
• Church budget support rose 306%:	1955—\$ 51,318 1981— 208,194
• Enrollment rose 93%:	1955—491 (476 M, 15 W) 1981—946 (516 M, 430 W)

Clearly, PC had been moving ahead in dynamic fashion and with renewed momentum after Ken Orr assumed the presidency.

By the end of 1981, the Orr administration showed a robust start for its first 30 months in office. Capital subscriptions of this period totaled more than \$5 million. Much of these resources went into endowment, which rose from \$6.5 million to \$10 million. And the endowment could anticipate another \$500,000 from the anonymous Georgia foundation, with its new challenge in the fall of 1981 to provide this amount for scholarships when \$1 million was raised for the proposed renovation of Leroy Springs Building into a student activities center.

Also during these months, Annual Giving rose 37 percent—from \$275,519 in calendar 1978 to \$377,362 for the complete year of 1981—not including the regular synod support for current operations. The student body increased by 5 percent with the record 1981-82 enrollment that registered at 948 (524 men, 424 women).



As times quicken for private higher education, Dr. Orr feels that careful management becomes more than ever the great imperative. Here at PC, the prudent utilization of an expanding budget has kept current operations in balance. The upgraded physical plant increases efficiency (in energy use especially), and refurbished facilities and grounds enhance the campus while funds are sought for large renovation projects. And more attention focuses on building greater endowment resources. At the same time, a closely worked financial management plan has virtually eliminated PC's short-term debt incurred during the previous administration through construction-cost overruns caused by inflation.

All of which is designed to strengthen further the Presbyterian College mission of educating "young men and women in the realm of the liberal arts and sciences within a distinctively Christian context." The efforts provide greater resiliency for PC in facing the challenges ahead.

To keep on course, Dr. Orr led faculty, staff, students and board members in developing a new long-range plan entitled "Educating for Excellence." It offers carefully drafted objectives and projections to guide PC through the last two decades of the 20th century. As approved by board and faculty, the document emphasizes the college's continuing commitment to Christian service and to the highest standards of quality in academic and related programs.

This commitment Dr. Kenneth Orr assumed as his own when he became president in 1979. He has worked diligently at it and drawn others to the task. As a result, the early returns on the Orr administration give promise of even greater things ahead for Presbyterian College as the institution begins its second century of service.

*(Below)*

*As Presbyterian College began its second century of service, Neville's dome stood out more resolutely than ever as the PC symbol of spirit and quality and durability.*



# Appendix

## Presbyterian College Board of Trustees

From 1880 to 1982

### BOARD CHAIRMEN

1880-1905—William P. Jacobs  
1905-1908—Robert Adams  
1908-1911—S. C. Byrd  
1911-1927—Alexander Martin  
1927-1929—W. M. McPheeters  
1929-1934—H. W. DuBose  
1934-1935—William P. Jacobs II  
1935-1937—H. W. DuBose  
1937-1945—Albert C. Todd  
1945-1947—William P. Jacobs II  
1947-1950—J. B. Fraser  
1950-1952—W. R. Wallace  
1952-1954—E. C. Hollingsworth  
1954-1955—W. B. Ward  
1955-1956—Harry K. Holland  
1956-1967—Robert M. Vance  
1967-1970—Eugene T. Wilson  
1970-1973—James A. Chapman, Jr.  
1973-1978—J. Austin Dilbeck  
1978-1982—Robert M. Vance  
1982—W. Frank Harrington

### BOARD MEMBERS

Robert Adams, 1897-1908  
Tom E. Addison, 1971-1976  
Hiram C. Allen III, 1976-  
A. M. Aiken, 1921-1926  
William Akers, 1943-1949  
Collie W. Anderson, 1972-1980  
T. P. Anderson, 1917-1921  
W. P. Anderson, 1910-1919  
Eugene Aycock, 1914-1926  
C. M. Bailey, 1917-1935  
E. C. Bailey, 1900-1907  
J. A. Bailey, 1880-1904; 1907-1929  
J. C. Bailey, 1903-1904  
Mercer S. Bailey, 1880-1901  
P. S. Bailey, 1885-1890; 1894-1898  
Putsy Silas Bailey, 1949-1958  
William J. Bailey, 1890-1899; 1928-1948  
J. J. Ballenger, 1910-1917  
E. L. Barber, 1929-1930  
Bruce Barksdale, 1962-1966  
Joseph L. Barnett, 1956-1959  
William A. Barnette, Jr., 1967-1977; 1981-  
L. L. Barr, 1929-1930  
W. R. Barron, 1926-1929; 1946-1953  
W. T. Barron, 1956-1965  
Dill D. Beckman, 1966-1968  
Irwin Belk, 1976-  
R. C. Bell, 1941-1947  
W. B. Bell, 1880-1887  
A. W. Blackwood, 1915-1921  
R. R. Blakely, 1880-1887  
W. H. Boggess, 1921-1926  
Job J. Boozer, 1880-1904  
R. S. Boyd, 1929-1939  
A. C. Bridgman, 1910-1914

A. J. Briggs, 1908-1910  
Joe W. B. Brooks, 1973-1982  
Bennett A. Brown 1977-  
Vernon S. Broyles, Jr., 1970  
J. L. Bruce, 1963-1969  
John A. Burgess, 1917-1919  
Henry K. Burns, Sr., 1956-1962  
H. W. Burwell, 1898-1899  
Mrs. Lucius M. Bush, 1971-1976  
S. C. Byrd, 1900-1911  
Robert B. Caldwell, 1915-1921  
S. C. Caldwell, 1904-1914  
S. J. Cartledge, 1904-1905  
Hugh M. Chapman, 1973-1982  
James A. Chapman, 1937-1946  
James A. Chapman, Jr., 1964-1973  
Jeff W. Chapman, 1948-1958  
J. M. Cherry, 1904-1915  
Allen Churchwell, 1952-1956  
D. M. Clark, 1910-1926  
Melton Clark, 1917-1923  
W. A. Clark, 1891-1898  
Harold Clotfelter, 1936-1939  
W. L. Cooke, 1939-1957  
Cortez A. Cooper, Jr., 1971-1973  
Adolphus M. Copeland, 1880-1900  
E. T. Copeland, 1880-1890  
George P. Copeland, 1880-1898  
J. Calhoun Copeland, 1880-1904  
J. Franklin Copeland, 1884-1898  
J. I. Copeland, 1900-1904; 1906-1928  
James W. Copeland, 1880-1892  
George Cornelson, 1903-1904  
George H. Cornelson, 1959-1968  
J. E. Cousar, Jr., 1949-1952  
J. S. Craig, 1907-1913  
Charles Currie, 1936-1945  
G. H. Davidson, 1881-1890  
H. E. Davis, 1911-1930  
Robert C. Davis, 1885-1898  
W. C. Davis, 1906-1910  
W. E. Davis, 1921-1922  
Fred C. Davison, 1974-1981  
M. C. Dendy, 1930-1934  
S. Wilkes Dendy, 1930-1948  
A. W. Dick, 1929-1932  
Hugh F. Dick, 1950-1956  
J. Austin Dilbeck, 1970-1978  
E. C. Doyle, 1903-1911; 1921-1942  
H. W. DuBose, 1929-1938  
George W. Dunlap, 1964-1973  
J. E. Dunlop, 1892-1898; 1900-1902  
Mrs. Clay Dykes, Jr., 1971-1979  
Paul T. Eckel, 1979-  
DeSaussure D. Edmunds, 1965-1976  
H. L. Eichelberger, 1941-1952  
Alton A. Ellis, 1970-1973  
C. Newman Faulconer, 1955-1964;  
1967-1976  
Richard F. Ferguson, 1885-1890  
W. L. Ferguson, 1882-1889

R. T. Fewell, 1927-1929  
Langdon S. Flowers, 1961-1967; 1970-1980  
James E. Fogartie, 1977-  
J. E. Fogartie, 1894-1895  
John S. Foster, 1917-1921  
W. G. Foster, 1965-1974  
C. E. Franklin, 1880-1886  
J. B. Fraser, 1936-1962  
J. K. G. Fraser, 1914-1915  
T. B. Fraser, 1892-1894  
J. D. Fulp, 1924-1929  
D. M. Fulton, 1897-1911; 1925-1929  
Mrs. J. B. Fuqua, 1968-1971  
James G. Gallant, 1957-1969  
Mrs. James G. Gallant, 1979-  
J. Newton Gaston, Jr., 1968-1970  
V. R. Gaston, 1904-1905  
William W. Gaston, 1980-  
J. S. Garner, 1917-1925  
Charles A. Gibson, 1976-1982  
R. T. Gillespie, 1911-1917  
A. D. P. Gilmour, 1917-1923  
W. S. Glenn, 1903-1907  
H. Tucker Graham, 1927-1929  
F. W. Gregg, 1902-1903; 1907-1909  
J. B. Green, 1911-1923  
Nat Oscar Green, 1880-1894  
R. S. Griffin, 1880-1886  
W. A. Hafner, 1917-1929  
A. E. Hahnan, 1946-1955  
T. F. Haney, 1911-1912  
Virginia S. Hardie, 1968-  
H. Caldwell Harper, 1982-  
W. Frank Harrington, 1978-  
N. S. Harris, 1880-1884  
F. E. Harrison, 1926-1928  
William B. Hart, 1978-  
Frank S. Hay, Sr., 1960-1962  
S. H. Hay, 1900-1904; 1909-1910  
S. C. Hays, 1935-1950  
W. Edwin Hemphill, 1966-1975  
R. E. Henry, 1936-1944  
C. C. Hertwig, Sr., 1950-1959  
Robert M. Hicklin, 1973-1982  
J. W. Hickman, 1923-1929  
E. L. Hill, 1929-1956  
Robert R. Hill, 1982-  
S. C. Hodge, 1912-1914  
B. S. Hodges, Jr., 1938-1944  
J. M. Holladay, 1903-1906; 1914-1915  
Harry K. Holland, 1954-1960  
E. C. Hollingsworth, 1947-1960  
Mrs. N. M. Hollis, 1979-  
N. J. Holmes, 1890-1898  
George D. Horan, 1951-1954  
George E. Horan, 1945-1946  
George B. Hoyt, 1946-1962  
F. D. Hunt, 1905-1906  
M. M. Hunter, 1921-1927  
Hugh S. Jacobs, 1964-1973; 1977-  
J. C. Jacobs, 1897

J. Ferdinand Jacobs, 1891-1900; 1902-1904  
 J. Ferdinand Jacobs, Jr., 1954-1964  
 William P. Jacobs, 1880-1905  
 William P. Jacobs II, 1929-1936; 1945-1948  
 C. Bissell Jenkins, 1914-1929  
 C. B. Jennings, 1896-1908  
 George S. Johnson, 1947-1956  
 Nathaniel R. Johnson, 1981-  
 William D. Johnston, 1891-1895; 1898-1900  
 Alan Johnstone, 1908-1912  
 S. M. Jones, 1926-1927  
 R. H. King, 1929-1930  
 R. Hayne King, 1911-1930  
 John R. Kinnett, Jr., 1963-1970  
 M. R. Kirkpatrick, 1915-1917  
 R. F. Kirkpatrick, 1922-1929  
 E. Clifton Lancaster, 1967-1972  
 A. B. Langley, 1940-1956  
 R. S. Latimer, 1909-1911  
 John A. Law, 1922-1928  
 John G. Law, 1891-1895  
 Thomas H. Law, 1890-1896  
 Julian LeCraw, 1971-1976  
 William S. Lee, 1880-1889  
 James R. Lientz, 1963-1965  
 J. O. Lindsay, 1891-1893  
 Fred Lightsey, 1919-1928  
 D. M. Little, 1882-1883  
 J. H. Little, 1886-1890  
 W. H. Long, 1916-1918  
 J. S. Lyons, 1929-1935  
 Clarence A. McArthur, Jr., 1982-  
 K. McCaskill, 1900-1902  
 J. T. McCown, 1912-1914  
 J. W. McCown, 1913-1926  
 G. B. McCrary, 1884-1890  
 Richard H. McCrary, 1884-1897  
 Dan H. McEachern, 1953-1965  
 F. P. McGowan, 1907-1929  
 H. T. McIntosh, 1932-1936; 1949-1952  
 Ellison S. McKissick, Jr., 1973-1978; 1980-  
 James P. McLain, 1978-  
 H. M. McLaurin, 1927-1951  
 J. L. McLees, 1898-1900; 1903-1914  
 Cliff H. McLeod, 1952-1954  
 J. F. McLeod, 1951-1976  
 F. H. McMaster, 1921-1926  
 C. W. McMurray, 1930-1932  
 J. A. McMurray, 1923-1926  
 A. M. McNaul, 1902-1903  
 Robert B. McNeill, 1957-1959  
 W. M. McPheeters, 1897-1929  
 John McSweeney, 1904-1921; 1929-1933  
 William C. McSweeney, 1979-1981  
 Marvin M. MacFerrin, 1929-1947  
 Edwin Malloy, 1939-1945  
 J. O. Mann, 1929-1930  
 Paul E. Manners, 1966-1971  
 J. P. Marion, Jr., 1902-1904; 1908-1924  
 Alexander Martin, 1907-1927  
 Henry B. Matthews, Sr., 1960-1971  
 W. T. Matthews, 1898-1899  
 G. G. Mayes, 1919-1937  
 Joseph G. Miller, 1955-1959  
 William H. Mills, 1910-1917  
 E. B. Mobley, 1903-1904  
 George F. Montgomery, 1929-1933  
 John A. Montgomery, 1963-1965  
 W. M. Montgomery, 1961-1970  
 Ben F. Moore, Jr., 1968-1974  
 Robert P. Moore, 1969-1971  
 William G. Moore, 1973-1974  
 Vince Moseley, 1958-1965  
 William Murphy, 1935-1936  
 E. C. Murray, 1894-1896  
 Charles H. Nabers, 1944-1949  
 Mack P. Niven, 1968-1977  
 W. A. O'Bryan, 1903-1929  
 L. J. O'Callaghan, 1963-1971  
 J. C. Oehler, 1891-1892; 1894-1898  
 Dean Owens, Sr., 1945-1947  
 William B. Owens, 1880-1898  
 W. Edgar Owens, 1880-1882; 1885-1890;  
 1897-1904  
 Jonathan H. Owings, 1882-1894  
 W. F. Owens, 1888-1889  
 William J. Park, 1977-  
 R. W. Park, 1927-1929  
 L. H. Parris, 1947-1961  
 Merle C. Patterson, 1961-1970  
 W. M. Patterson, 1939-1945  
 E. D. Patton, 1925-1929  
 J. Robertson Paul, 1947-1957  
 James P. Pearson, 1880-1898  
 W. F. Pearson, 1891-1893  
 W. S. Pearson, 1880-1884  
 W. E. Pelham, 1903-1904  
 B. E. Pettit, 1981-  
 J. Davison Phillips, 1955-1960; 1971-1979;  
 1981-  
 S. K. Phillips, 1930-1940  
 J. H. Phinney, 1880-1890  
 R. S. Phinney, 1880-1890  
 Furman B. Pinson, Jr., 1972-1977  
 C. J. Plexico, 1933-1936  
 Charles N. Plowden, 1948-1954  
 A. Bynum Poe, 1959-1961  
 R. L. Prather, 1895-1898  
 N. P. Pratt, 1929-1940  
 Alex M. Quattlebaum, 1974-  
 J. Sidney Query, 1972-1981; 1982-  
 Harmon B. Ramsey, 1956-1961  
 C. F. Rankin, 1910-1917  
 James Reaves, 1898-1903  
 Delmar O. Rhame, 1964-1966  
 C. M. Richards, 1898-1900  
 Charles S. Rigby, 1951-1952  
 Hugh L. Reid, 1963-1972  
 John K. Roberts, Jr., 1965-1972  
 Dave W. Robinson, 1953-1956  
 R. L. Rogers, 1902-1905  
 J. C. Rowan, 1914-1917  
 J. C. Scott, 1898-1900  
 William A. Shands, 1885-1898; 1901-1904  
 Gifford W. Shaw, 1954-1963  
 W. G. Sheldon, 1917-1921  
 A. B. Sibley, 1936-1939  
 T. Ellison Simpson, 1907-1911; 1929-1936  
 J. C. Shive, 1905-1907  
 J. A. Simpson, 1930-1943  
 T. W. Simpson, 1929-1936  
 Albert F. Sloan, 1977-  
 T. W. Sloan, 1913-1917  
 J. Allen Smith, 1904-1916  
 Lloyd Smith, 1927-1929  
 N. Keff Smith, 1914-1917  
 P. L. Bealy Smith, 1971-1979; 1980-  
 Wilbur S. Smith, 1974-  
 Ellison A. Smythe, 1913-1924  
 J. Kyle Spencer, 1970-1978  
 John C. Spencer, 1972-1977  
 James W. Spradley, 1972-1980; 1981-  
 Alexander Sprunt, 1929-1931  
 C. T. Squires, 1918-1924  
 L. B. Stephenson, 1921-1929  
 J. Walton Stewart, Jr., 1966-1968  
 J. Wilton Stewart, 1961-1966  
 C. W. Stone, 1908-1926  
 Charles V. Stribling, 1942-1948  
 M. S. Stribling, 1915-1917  
 Ross E. Templeton, 1967-1981; 1982-  
 R. Davis Thompson, 1972-1981  
 J. H. Thornwell, 1897-1900; 1904-1907  
 James H. Thornwell III, 1933-1935  
 A. J. Thackston, 1928-1948  
 Albert C. Todd, 1935-1945  
 James C. Todd, Sr., 1948-1960  
 William H. Todd, Jr., 1980-  
 W. H. Townsend, 1903-1921  
 W. D. Tyler, 1946-1953  
 Henry Y. Vance, 1885-1899  
 Robert M. Vance, 1952-1967; 1968-  
 Samuel F. Vance, 1885-1890  
 William T. Vance, 1885-1898  
 /F. D. Vaughan, 1917-1919  
 W. J. Vereen, 1936-1940  
 William C. Vereen, Jr., 1976-  
 F. D. Viehe, 1912-1913  
 Mrs. G. Herman Walker, 1975-  
 Joseph Walker, 1926-1929; 1938-1945  
 Joseph Walker, Jr., 1965-1974  
 Walter E. Walker, 1948-1951  
 E. Craig Wall, Jr., 1975-  
 W. R. Wallace, 1927-1976  
 W. B. Ward, 1949-1955  
 Hubert G. Wardlaw, 1954-1957  
 Asa D. Watkins, 1913-1917  
 T. Frank Watkins, 1951-1973  
 William L. Watkins, 1966-1975  
 Robert G. Watt, 1963-1969  
 William D. Watts, 1880-1898  
 Wilson C. Wearn, 1981-  
 Marc C. Weersing, 1956-1963  
 S. L. West, 1880-1888  
 George R. Wilkinson, 1946-1964  
 Allison F. Williams, 1961-1970  
 C. Douglas Wilson, 1964-1973  
 Eugene T. Wilson, 1961-1970  
 James H. Wilson, 1957-1960  
 J. M. Wilson, 1934-1949  
 S. L. Wilson, 1894-1895; 1905-1907  
 Lawrence A. Wood, 1977-1980  
 J. Barnett Woodruff, 1978-1981  
 John T. Woodside, 1924-1937  
 M. S. Woodson, 1929-1930; 1947-1950  
 Henderson Wyatt, 1948-1951  
 Knox Wyatt, 1962-1963; 1972-1977  
 W. J. Wyly, 1902-1908  
 G. C. Young, 1880-1904  
 Henry Young, 1880-1890  
 J. C. Young, 1888-1890  
 Jack H. Young, 1931-1941  
 J. H. Young, 1880-1882; 1886-1890  
 John Young, 1890-1898  
 John H. Young, 1885-1886  
 John W. Young, 1882-1898  
 N. S. Young, 1884-1890  
 R. Newton Young, 1890-1892  
 R. N. S. Young, 1880-1883  
 W. Halley Young, 1890-1892; 1895-1898



# Honorary Degree Recipients

From 1891 to 1982

- Robert Adams, D.D., 1904  
 William A. Adams, D.D., 1974  
 J. Y. Allison, D.D., 1892  
 Frank P. Anderson, D.D., 1929  
 Ernest J. Arnold, D.D., 1958  
 W. B. Arrowood, D.D., 1913  
 Dwight E. Austin, LL.D., 1937  
 Isaac M. Bagnal, D.D., 1956  
 Kenneth N. Baker, D.C.S., 1981  
 Alexander R. Batchelor, D.D., 1951  
 Dill D. Beckman, LL.D., 1959  
 George A. Blackburn, D.D., 1910  
 Emmet R. Blake, D.Sc., 1966  
 William B. Boyd, Litt.D., 1973  
 John T. Brantley, LL.D., 1929  
 Cecil D. Brearley, D.D., 1951  
 Cecil D. Brearley, Jr., D.D., 1981  
 John Bright, D.D., 1947  
 Henry M. Brimm, LL.D., 1965  
 LeRoy P. Burney, D.D., 1947  
 Samuel C. Byrd, D.D., 1906; LL.D., 1924  
 Wilhelmena Cozy Byrd, Litt.D., 1930  
 James F. Byrnes, LL.D., 1937  
 Edward N. Caldwell, D.D., 1935  
 Cason J. Callaway, LL.D., 1939  
 Charles A. Cannon, LL.D., 1943  
 Joseph H. Carter, D.D., 1938  
 Samuel J. Cartledge, D.D., 1932  
 James A. Chapman, Jr., H.H.D., 1975  
 Owen R. Cheatham, LL.D., 1950  
 B. G. Clifford, D.D., 1897  
 Erle Cocke, Jr., D.B.A., 1979  
 Robert E. Coleman, H.H.D., 1982  
 J. Isaac Copeland, Litt.D., 1974  
 Joseph E. Davies, LL.D., 1937  
 Frederick C. Davison, Litt.D., 1977  
 David E. Dendy, H.H.D., 1976  
 S. Wilkes Dendy, D.D., 1949  
 Frederick B. Dent, LL.D., 1974  
 Harry S. Dent, LL.D., 1972  
 John C. Derieux, LL.D., 1942  
 Anthony W. Dick, D.D., 1939  
 J. McDowell Dick, D.D., 1956  
 Bonneau H. Dickson, D.D., 1956  
 J. Austin Dilbeck, H.H.D., 1979  
 Robert A. Dobbins, Jr., D.D., 1970  
 Cleveland E. Dodge, LL.D., 1941  
 Charles K. Douglas, D.D., 1952  
 John W. Douglas, D.D., 1921  
 Leighton Douglas, LL.D., 1924  
 J. Witherspoon Dunlap, D.D., 1962  
 Joe O. Eaton, LL.D., 1978  
 S. H. Edmunds, Litt.D., 1917  
 Frank B. Estes, D.D., 1947  
 H. Parker Evatt, LL.D., 1977  
 Joseph W. Everett, D.D., 1962  
 Willis M. Everett, LL.D., 1939  
 Jefferson C. Evins, LL.D., 1940  
 Kirkman G. Finlay, LL.D., 1924  
 Richard O. Flinn, D.D., 1911  
 James E. Fogartie, D.D., 1895  
 Robert L. Forbis, Jr., D.D., 1959  
 G. Creighton Frampton, LL.D., 1955  
 W. McLeod Frampton, Jr., D.D., 1948  
 Chalmers Fraser, D.D., 1904  
 J. Keir G. Fraser, D.D., 1908  
 Powell A. Fraser, H.H.D., 1970  
 William H. Frazer, D.D., 1908  
 Ellis A. Fuller, D.D., 1924  
 C. Darby Fulton, D.D., 1924  
 D. M. Fulton, D.D., 1913  
 S. Hewitt Fulton, D.D., 1942  
 Samuel P. Fulton, D.D., 1903; LL.D., 1924  
 Charles G. Gambrell, LL.D., 1962  
 William V. Gardner, D.D., 1937  
 Mary Wilson Gee, Litt.D., 1924  
 Joseph M. Gettys, D.D., 1975  
 A. Van Gibson, D.D., 1948  
 E. E. Gillespie, D.D., 1913  
 Alton H. Glasure, D.D., 1946  
 Ansel B. Godfrey, LL.D., 1961  
 George T. Goechius, D.D., 1895  
 Benjamin B. Gossett, LL.D., 1944  
 James E. Graham, D.D., 1964  
 John R. Gray, H.H.D., 1980  
 J. B. Green, D.D., 1915  
 Francis W. Gregg, D.D., 1918  
 Edmund B. Gregory, LL.D., 1944  
 R. C. Grier, D.D., 1922  
 Wan Suk Hahn, D.D., 1978  
 Donald A. Hall, Jr., Litt.D., 1981  
 C. Jarred Hammet, D.D., 1978  
 Jack G. Hand, D.D., 1948  
 William H. Hand, Litt.D., 1924  
 W. Franklin Harrington, D.D., 1972  
 Albert G. Harris, D.D., 1940  
 William J. Hazelwood, D.D., 1956  
 John D. Henderson, D.D., 1961  
 Robert E. Henry, LL.D., 1945  
 Bluford B. Hestir, Jr., Litt.D., 1970  
 Bob S. Hodges, Jr., D.D., 1953  
 A. R. Holderby, D.D., 1894  
 J. M. Holladay, D.D., 1910  
 Harry K. Holland, D.D., 1952  
 C. Hugh Holman, Litt.D., 1963  
 Frasier Hood, Litt.D., 1923  
 Thomas W. Horton, Jr., D.D., 1973  
 William I. Howell, D.D., 1960  
 Samuel E. Howie, D.D., 1938  
 William Huck, D.D., 1935  
 Laurence B. Icely, LL.D., 1946  
 James W. Jackson, D.D., 1930  
 Allen C. Jacobs, D.D., 1958  
 Thornwell Jacobs, Litt.D., 1924  
 William P. Jacobs, LL.D., 1916  
 William P. Jacobs II, Litt.D., 1945  
 David B. Johnson, LL.D., 1924  
 James V. Johnson, Jr., D.D., 1970  
 Walter A. Johnson, LL.D., 1953  
 Frank R. Johnston, H.H.D., 1965  
 Thomas M. Johnston, D.D., 1954  
 F. Dudley Jones, D.D., 1915  
 Lynn T. Jones, D.D., 1958  
 W. Theodore Jones, D.D., 1956  
 Ebenezer B. Kennedy, D.D., 1916  
 E. Fronde Kennedy, Litt.D., 1924  
 E. D. Kerr, D.D., 1921  
 R. Douglas Kiker, Litt.D., 1973  
 P. Randolph Kowalski, D.D., 1976  
 Louis C. LaMotte, D.D., 1940  
 Lewis H. Lancaster, D.D., 1930  
 Robert A. Lapsley, D.D., 1911  
 John G. Law, D.D., 1905  
 John H. Law, D.D., 1977  
 Fitzhugh M. Legerton, D.D., 1967  
 Henry T. Lilly, Litt.D., 1954  
 Roswell C. Long, Litt.D., 1940  
 Ross M. Lynn, LL.D., 1952  
 Charles B. MacDonald, Litt.D., 1967  
 Malcolm A. Macdonald, D.D., 1946  
 Willis D. Magginnis, Litt.D., 1935  
 John H. Marion, LL.D., 1924  
 J. P. Marion, D.D., 1920  
 Peter Marshall, D.D., 1938  
 Alexander Martin, D.D., 1915  
 Burnet R. Maybank, LL.D., 1942  
 George G. Mayes, D.D., 1923  
 Archibald H. McArm, D.D., 1920  
 John I. McCain, LL.D., 1924  
 Spencer J. McCallie, Jr., LL.D., 1948  
 Leavelle McCampbell, LL.D., 1944  
 Hugh W. McClure III, D.D., 1972  
 Thomas M. McConnell, D.D., 1891  
 Charles P. McCormick, LL.D., 1943  
 Chalmers F. McCutchen, D.D., 1963  
 Thomas H. McDill, Litt.D., 1968  
 James McDowell, D.D., 1907  
 Frank H. McElroy, D.D., 1971  
 William E. McLwain, D.D., 1907  
 Mrs. Margaret S. McKissick, LL.D., 1939  
 Cliff H. McLeod, D.D., 1955  
 Robert E. McNair, H.H.D., 1969  
 Douglas G. McRae, LL.D., 1957  
 Allen C. McSween, D.D., 1960  
 John W. Melton, Jr., D.D., 1942  
 A. Hoyt Miller, D.D., 1934  
 J. Graham Miller, LL.D., 1960  
 Max Milligan, Jr., D.D., 1969  
 Gerrish H. Milliken, LL.D., 1938  
 W. H. Mills, D.D., 1916  
 S. L. Morris, D.D., 1892  
 E. C. Murray, D.D., 1897  
 C. Haddon Nabers, Litt.D., 1937  
 Wilson L. Nearing, Jr., D.D., 1975  
 William G. Neville, D.D., 1945  
 George A. Nickles, D.D., 1935  
 James F. Oates, Jr., Litt.D., 1968  
 John Osman, LL.D., 1969  
 G. W. Painter, D.D., 1906  
 Russell W. Park, D.D., 1963  
 Christian Patte, H.H.D., 1982  
 Merle C. Patterson, D.D., 1959  
 James G. Patton, Jr., LL.D., 1965  
 Bobby E. Pettit, D.D., 1979  
 J. Davison Phillips, D.D., 1962  
 Samuel K. Phillips, D.D., 1941  
 Clarence E. Piephoff, D.D., 1955  
 Frederick V. Poag, D.D., 1965  
 Richard R. Potter, D.D., 1949  
 J. A. Ramsay, D.D., 1897  
 Harry A. Reed, LL.D., 1941  
 John E. Richards, D.D., 1947  
 H. Smith Richardson, LL.D., 1937  
 Benjamin D. Riegel, LL.D., 1941  
 Richard W. Riley, H.H.D., 1980  
 John K. Roberts, D.D., 1943  
 David W. Robinson, Jr., LL.D., 1942  
 Dean Rusk, D.Pol.S., 1976  
 Henry E. Russell, D.D., 1945  
 Mark E. Sentelle, LL.D., 1924  
 Edwin B. Setzler, Litt.D., 1924  
 Mrs. Mary B. Sheats, Litt.D., 1982  
 Harold M. Shields, D.D., 1941  
 E. Walter Sikes, LL.D., 1924

T. Ellison Simpson, D.D., 1923  
 F. K. Simms, D.D., 1915  
 William I. Sinnott, D.D., 1924  
 Joseph E. Sirrine, LL.D., 1940  
 J. Benson Sloan, D.D., 1964  
 Thomas W. Sloan, LL.D., 1924  
 George H. Smith, D.D., 1964  
 Margaret Chase Smith, D.Pol.S., 1971  
 Ellison A. Smyth, Litt.D., 1924  
 L. C. M. Smythe, D.D., 1922  
 John N. Somerville, Litt.D., 1973  
 Mrs. Lena J. Springs, Litt.D., 1924  
 Leroy Springs, LL.D., 1929  
 Theodore S. Stern, H.H.D., 1971  
 Robert T. B. Stevens, LL.D., 1938  
 David L. Stitt, H.H.D., 1981  
 James A. Stoddard, LL.D., 1930

Calvin K. Summing, D.D., 1920  
 H. Thomas Swedenberg, Jr., Litt.D., 1972  
 David M. Sweets, D.D., 1907  
 Henry H. Sweets, D.D., 1909  
 G. G. Sydnor, D.D., 1909  
 C. Robert Tapp, D.D., 1969  
 George W. Taylor, D.D., 1932  
 Ross E. Templeton, H.H.D., 1966  
 James W. Thomson, Litt.D., 1924  
 James H. Thornwell III, Litt.D., 1934  
 Strom Thurmond, LL.D., 1960  
 Neil E. Truesdell, D.D., 1957  
 W. Redd Turner, D.D., 1945  
 Robert M. Vance, H.H.D., 1968  
 Estellene P. Walker, Litt.D., 1975  
 Robert P. Walker, D.D., 1918  
 David D. Wallace, Litt.D. 1924

A. C. Wardlaw, D.D., 1905  
 Hubert G. Wardlaw, D.D., 1961  
 Patterson Wardlaw, Litt.D., 1924  
 Warren M. Wardlaw, D.D., 1976  
 Robert C. Wasson, D.P.S., 1981  
 Marc C. Weersing, H.H.D., 1979  
 John C. West, L.H.D., 1972  
 Clarence R. Wilcox, LL.D., 1943  
 Allison F. Williams, D.D., 1957  
 D. Lee Williamson, D.D., 1964  
 Eugene T. Wilson, D.D., 1946  
 John A. Wilson, D.D., 1954  
 Lawrence A. Wood, D.D., 1977  
 Ryan L. Wood, D.D., 1950  
 William H. Woods, D.D., 1912

## Board of Visitors Distinguished Service Award

Presented to faculty and staff members in recognition of outstanding service to PC

1966 Ben Hay Hammet	1973 Dorothy P. Brandt Mary Sue Holmes	1978 Randolph B. Huff Thomas H. Rice Marc C. Weersing Mrs. Jean Barry Weersing
1967 William F. Tiller Jack R. Presseau	1974 Marion D. Prater Lennart Pearson	
1968 W. Fred Chapman, Jr. Neal B. Prater James C. Sturkey	1975 James L. Skinner III Marion F. Hill	1979 Jane P. Holt William K. Jackson Robert O. McCaslin
1969 Alexander B. Stump	1976 John P. Daniluk Charles T. Gaines	1980 Thomas A. Stallworth Myra P. Templeton Glenn Small
1970 John S. Glover Mildred B. Bowers	1977 G. Edward Campbell Lewis S. Hay Violet Miller	1981 L. Vernon Powell Rachel W. Stewart
1971 S. Allen King Helen S. Hellams		1982 Ann B. Stidham Mary F. Lehman
1972 Claude H. Cooler Williene R. Hughes		

## Alumni Distinguished Teaching Award

Presented by the Presbyterian College Alumni Association to a full-time faculty member in recognition of classroom effectiveness and concern for students

1969 Neal B. Prater	1974 Carl J. Arnold	1979 Ann B. Stidham
1970 Alexander B. Stump	1975 George W. Ramsey	1980 W. Fred Chapman, Jr.
1971 John S. Glover	1976 Earl B. Halsall	1981 Ronald D. Burnside
1972 James L. Skinner III	1977 Charles H. Coker	1982 Frederick C. James
1973 K. Nolon Carter	1978 S. Allen King, Jr.	

# Presidents of the PC Alumni Association

From 1925 to 1982

1925-28—William P. Jacobs II '14  
1929-32—Charles K. Douglas '22  
1933—Eugene T. Wilson '25  
1934—Spurgeon W. Sumerel '06  
1935—S. C. Hays '06  
1936—Delmar O. Rhame '26  
1937-40—Louis W. Jackson '28  
1941—Anthony W. Dick '21  
1942-46—L. A. McCall, Jr. '35  
1947-48—Powell A. Fraser '41  
1949-50—Tench P. Owens '41  
1951-54—Robert L. Wylie, Jr. '33  
1955-56—J. Marion Kirven '27

1957-58—J. Edward Means '30  
1959-60—Donald F. Kirven '23  
1961—Dill D. Beckman '30  
1962—Albert W. Brice '16  
1963—J. Newton Gaston '29  
1964—Thomas E. Addison '38  
1965—J. Edward Graham '35  
1966—Walter H. Gosnell '31  
1967—Samuel T. Cornwell '55  
1968—Furman B. Pinson, Jr. '33  
1969—William C. McSween '39  
1970—William M. Hagood III '60  
1971—William B. Hart '57

1972—Harry E. Hicklin, Jr. '48  
1973—A. F. (Pete) Sloan '55  
1974—William M. Matthews '62  
1975—Hugh S. Jacobs '41  
1976—Robert R. Hill '58  
1977—Warren L. Berry '55  
1978—George C. Hagood, Jr. '65  
1979—Lynn W. Cooper, Jr. '56  
1980—Robert J. Ellison '40  
1981—James H. Barnhardt, Jr. '67  
1982—Joseph E. Patrick '37

## Alumni Gold P Award

The Presbyterian College "alumnus-of-the-year" award presented in recognition of the recipient's outstanding accomplishments in his/her chosen profession

1937—Alexander G. Fewell '03  
1938—Emmet R. Blake '28  
1939—William P. Jacobs II '14  
1940—C. Darby Fulton '11  
1941—Edgar C. Doyle '94  
1942—S. C. Hays '06  
1943—Powell A. Fraser '41  
1944—Lonnie S. McMillian '21  
1945—Mrs. Marshall W. Brown (Hon.)  
1946—George L. Mabry, Jr. '40  
1948—Chapman J. Milling '23  
1949—William R. Wallace '03  
1950—Addison W. Simpson '96  
1951—P. Silas Bailey '26  
1952—Marshall S. Woodson '20  
1953—John Bright '28

1954—William P. Beckman '20  
1955—Henry M. Brimm '17  
1956—H. Grice Hunt '24  
1957—Ross E. Templeton '24  
1958—John Osman '33  
1959—Plumer J. Manson '18  
1960—John A. Montgomery '28  
1961—A. Hoyt Miller '15  
1962—DeSaussure D. Edmunds '25  
1963—Colin M. Hudson '36  
1964—Furman T. Wallace '37  
1965—Henry J. McLaurin '25  
1966—S. Banks Hayes, Jr. '25  
1967—Robert G. Matheson '21  
1968—Collie W. Anderson '29  
1969—R. Matthew Lynn '24

1970—Harry S. Dent '51  
1971—Ben Hay Hammet '43  
1972—W. Jerome McCord '54  
1973—Delmar O. Rhame '26  
1974—Joe O. Eaton '45  
1975—Albert F. (Pete) Sloan '55  
1976—Bennett A. Brown '50  
1977—George F. McInnes '37  
1978—Ross M. Lynn '31  
Robert D. Lynn '34  
1979—Anne Austin Young '10  
1980—Ellison S. McKissick '50  
Bennett C. Whitlock, Jr. '46  
1981—Frank E. Walton '48  
1982—A. Hoyt Crenshaw '41

## Alumni Service Award

A citation recognizing unusual and distinctive service to PC by an alumnus

1948—C. Walker Sessions '31  
1949—Walter E. Walker '30  
1950—Powell A. Fraser '41  
1951—Thomas L. Estes '36  
1952—Robert L. Wylie, Jr. '33  
1953—Duncan C. Alford '21  
Furman T. Wallace '37  
1954—Donnie F. Kirven '23  
1955—Hugh S. Jacobs '41  
1956—A. Knox Wyatt '31  
1957—J. J. (Peck) Cornwell '25  
1958—John A. Montgomery '28  
1959—Donnie F. Kirven '23

1960—Hugh L. Eichelberger '21  
1961—Henry T. Little '49  
1962—Ross E. Templeton '24  
1963—Marshall W. Brown (Hon.)  
1964—R. Michael Turner '48  
1965—Thomas E. Addison '38  
1966—Albert W. Brice '16  
1967—James M. Wilson, Sr. '13  
1968—J. Edward Graham '35  
1969—Furman B. Pinson, Jr. '33  
1970—Delmar O. Rhame '26  
1971—Eugene T. Wilson '25  
1972—William B. Hart '57

1973—William S. Scott '23  
1974—Walter H. Gosnell '31  
1975—Harry E. Hicklin, Jr. '48  
1976—I. Mac Adair '30  
1977—William C. McSween '39  
1978—Robert H. Gillespie '32  
1979—Marc C. Weersing (Hon.)  
1980—Robert R. Hill '58  
James H. Wilson '34  
1981—J. Newton Gaston '29  
1982—Louis W. Jackson '28

## Outstanding Young Alumnus Award

Presented to a Presbyterian College alumnus under 36 years of age in recognition of early competence in his/her chosen field and promise of future achievement

1972—Maurice E. Schwartz '61  
1973—William M. Matthews '62  
1974—W. Donald Kay '61  
1975—William S. Ogden '61

1976—Thomas E. Hearon III '65  
1977—Charles B. Barnwell, Jr. '64  
1978—Susan J. Smith '69  
1979—Thomas M. Leland '66

1980—L. David Hudson '69  
B. Gaither Shaw, Jr. '69  
1981—Michael G. LeFever '69  
1982—G. Patrick Phillips '71











